THE PACE THAT KILLS.
THE SUN SETS THE PACE IN LOCAL JOURNALISM AND THE PACE THAT KILLED THREE IMITATORS. IT'S TOO FAST FOR THEM TO FOLLOW.

THE LOWELL SUN

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S
DELIGHTFUL TALK ON PLAYS AND PLAYERS IN THE GREAT THEATRICAL PAGE IN TOMORROW'S SUN—STARS AND AMUSING STORIES OF THE STAGE.

21ST YEAR LOWELL, MASS., THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1898. 8 PAGES 1 CENT

FIRST EDITION

THE WEATHER.

The weather in New England will become unsettled; with increasing cloudiness, and rain or snow is probable tonight or Friday morning. The foul weather will pass to the eastward by Friday afternoon or night, followed by clearing weather. Saturday promises fair. The temperature will be generally above freezing, except in the northern sections of the district, followed by falling temperatures Friday night and colder Saturday; winds southerly, shifting to westerly.

ALMANAC, FRIDAY, JAN. 7.
Sun rises—7:14; sets, 4:29.
Moon rises—evening.
High water—10:45, a. m.; 11:15 p. m.

TANNERS' STRIKE

Shavers From Boston Come to Town,

BUT RETURN UPON LEARNING OF STRIKE.

Statements Made by Shavers and Beamers.

The strike at White Bros.' tannery is unchanged, and according to Mr. H. V. Hunt, the superintendent of the works, the beamers did not strike. Some of them were not working in the afternoon, but it was not on account of the cut-down.

As a result of the advertisements for shavers inserted in a Boston paper, three shavers from out-of-town came here yesterday and were on their way to White Bros. when they were met by a committee of the strikers who explained to them the existing conditions, whereupon they retraced their steps and went back to Boston, not so much as finding out where the tannery is located.

An employe of the tannery, evidently a beamer, said to a Sun reporter last night: "This talk about all beamers making $13 a week is untrue. A man can't make over $10 on his life. The trouble with the employes of White Bros. is their lack of organization. Had they an organization, a shop organization, that is to say, all the employes organized, they would be powerful and cut-downs would be made impossible. It is very probable that now the strike is on, the employes will see the need of organization and will attend to it."

The committee of the strikers gave out the following last night:

"We would like to deny the statement made by Mr. E. L. White wherein he says 'the average pay per week is $17.60. That is the average of the first 24.' What do the next 24 make? We say the next 24 do not average over $10 per week, and furthermore the men do not average over five and one-half days per week when the works are running full time. That is all he pretends to run.

"Now, to be fair, we admit that he had run his works more time than any other factory, and for that reason we are willing to submit to much that men in other places would not agree to. It is asking almost too much to ask the public to believe that men who have been in Mr. White's employ for years, many of whom have large families, should insist on striking in the dead of winter, with the present business outlook, when as he claims, the reduction would amount to but 25 or 30 cents per week. The idea is absurd. He has increased the standard of work by mixing the larger skins with the medium, and reduced it by making a reduction of at least 30 per cent., and making us put more work into the leather for the same price."

One of the men, who says his name is among the first 24 quoted on the pay roll as averaging $17.50, says: "I have averaged but $12.15, which is as high as any of the men, and I have worked every day at that. My books will not show any such average as $17.60 for the year round.

"We have many times been cut down a little here and there, and we have always submitted.

"We have never had any voice in the matter. Mr. White characterizes our action as the act of a few men who are dissatisfied and want a vacation. We desire to state that this is not so, as to a man we are all dissatisfied and our action is unanimous.

THE TAN GRAIN BALS., TWO SOLES TO THE HEEL. CUT SEVEN INCHES HIGH. JUST THE THING FOR SKATING. FOUND ONLY AT

James F. O'Donnell
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables.
Market St., Cor. Worthen.

$7 TO $15
GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.
GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

Boys' and Girls' Sleds.—A nice sled for Boys and Girls with one pound of our 60c. Tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street, telephone 69-3.

THE RUNAWAY HORSE DRIVEN BY DR. SMITH THAT CAUSED MUCH EXCITEMENT ON MERRIMACK SQUARE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

CONFERENCE ON CUT-DOWN

Between Mill Agents and Committee Representing Operatives.

At the Office of the Locks and Canals Co.—Account of the Conference — No Compromise Was Reached.

The much-talked-of conference between the representatives of the local cotton mills and the spinners of those mills was held at 10 o'clock this forenoon in the Locks & Canals office and the following mills were represented: Merrimack, Lawrence, Tremont & Suffolk, Boott, Massachusetts, Hamilton and Appleton.

At a meeting of the Cotton Spinners' union last evening, the members of the committee on conference were coached by their fellow members and they went to the conference prepared to show that southern competition has not made the cut-down necessary. The members of the union, together with all the operatives of the city will await the outcome of the conference with the greatest interest. The committee will report at another conference to be held tomorrow night.

The other business at the meeting last evening, was the unanimous endorsement of Rev. S. M. Dick, Ph. D., and Rev. W. A. Bartlett for espousing the cause of the operatives.

THE CONFERENCE.

A conference that is of the greatest est importance to the wage earners of the city was held in the Locks and Canals Co.'s private office on Broadway this morning.

It was a conference between the representatives of labor and the delegates of the mg corporations of the city.

The subject discussed was the recent cut-down.

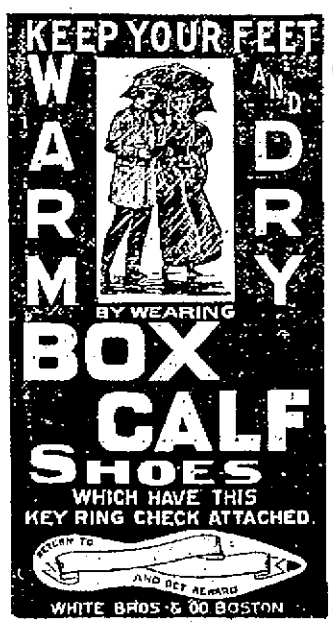
The conference began at 10 o'clock There were present Agents Cumnock, Thomas, Nourse, Moulton, Southworth, Read and acting-gent Bowen of the Appleton. There was a spinner representative from each of the cotton mills and the secretary of the Spinner's union was included in the delegation that numbered seven. The names were not given out before the meeting. The session was an executive one and newspapermen were excluded. They were told, however that the conference might last one or two hours and that nothing will be given out unless by mutual consent of all parties.

Agent Moulton of the Hamilton was chairman and Agent Southworth of the Massachusetts was secretary. The mill agents had a stenographer present at the meeting.

No compromise reached at the time of going to press.

DEATHS.

CONNELLY—Peter Connelly, aged 50 years, died last night at the residence of Peter Connolly in North Billerica. Deceased resided in North Billerica only a few years and previously lived in this city, being employed as a bricklayer, and doing considerable work in his line in the construction of sewers. Funeral tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock from St. Andrew's church.



LEADER GRIFFITHS.

PRESENTED A BATON BY NATIONAL BAND.

"Dick" Griffiths has a new baton and he is happy. As a leader "Dick" is known as the local Sousa, and he has brought the National band to its present high standard. He is enthusiastic in his work and it is because of his

RICHARD A. GRIFFITHS, leader of the National band.

great concern for the organization that the members decided to arrange a little surprise for him. Last night just before the band rehearsal Zephyr I. Bissonnette stepped forward and in behalf of the band, presented the genial Dick with a beautiful ebony baton with silver trimmings and a silver music rack. Dick conveyed his thanks to the members and the band played on.

THE APPLETON CO.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders Held Yesterday.

A COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION WAS APPOINTED.

The Treasurer Makes a Statement.

There is going to be an investigation into the affairs of the Appleton Manufacturing company.

This was decide dupon at the annual meeting held at the treasurer's office in Chauncey street, Boston, yesterday. Many stockholders from Lowell attended the meeting.

President William Appleton called to order and the clerk read the call and his report of the last meeting.

E. A. Roberts of Boston moved that the chair appoint an auditing committee of three members. This was withdrawn to allow the reports of the treasurer and auditor.

The treasurer's statement for the year ending Oct. 1, 1897, was as follows:

The manufactures of our mills have been:

Four million, three hundred and twenty-nine thousand, five hundred and forty-two and one-half pounds, 14,772,003 yards, a decrease of 1,572,034½ pounds, 5,345,787 yards from the previous year.

Net sales have been $730,925.47, a decrease of $286,054.44.

Goods on hand are valued at $153,505.87, an increase of $18,685.22.

The losses for the year amounted to $60,942.67, and the profit and loss account reached $36,192.46.

The report of the auditing committee was presented by Amasa Purtt of Lowell, its chairman. An expert had placed the total assets at $1,259,986.11.

The motion for the appointment of an auditing committee was then renewed.

Augustus Lowell of Boston suggested that the auditing be postponed for the present, since more important business was in the call for the meeting. He amended the motion to at once proceed to the important business and it was so voted unanimously.

Frank E. Dunbar of Lowell arose to address the chair.

The president said that there was no motion under discussion.

Mr. Dunbar replied that he would make one before he concluded his remarks. "Before any action is taken with reference to the recommendations of the directors," said he, "it has seemed wise to many of the stockholders that more complete information as to the condition of the corporation should be known than this meeting, with its indiscriminate discussion could furnish.

"I represent by proxy some 50 shares of the capital stock of this company, and am counsel for a large number of stockholders in Lowell and Boston, whose holdings aggregate a very large proportion of the total stock issued. We are here in no spirit of antagonism to the recommendations of the directors, nor have we any desire even to offer any criticism of the management.

"A critical point has been reached in the affairs of the company and the stockholders feel that they should now have a very direct voice as to its future course."

He then moved the appointment of a committee consisting of Mr. Augustus Lowell, president or director of several of the Lowell corporations, Charles L. Hildreth, superintendent of the Lowell Machine shop, and George S. Motley of Lowell, to examine into the true condition of the corporation and report to the stockholders.

The motion was at once seconded.

A discussion followed in which a dozen stockholders took part and then the motion offered by Mr. Dunbar passed.

It was finally voted that when the meeting adjourn it be for four weeks, a report of the special committee to be in the hands of the stockholders one week before that time.

The clerk called attention to the fact that an auditing committee must be appointed.

It was voted unanimously that the special committee be the auditing committee. The meeting then adjourned.

Ladies' Skating Boots.

Extra high cut, extension sole, edge stitched, made of heavy Chrome Kid and Brown Willow Calf, $2.50 to $3.50.

$3 Box Calf. Boots $2.

Our entire line of $3 Goodyear Welted Lace Boots—may be sizes here and there missing, now $2. Here is a thoroughly good boot, well adapted for winter wear.

Spring Heel Arctics

Misses' Button, $1.35; Ladies' 2½ to 8 sizes, $1.50, either button or buckle. These prices are lower than you can obtain at wholesale.

Rubber Boots.

Child's' Fleece Lined $1; Misses $1.25; Ladies' $1.50; Children's extension leg Rubber Boots, spring heel, $1.75; Youth's Storm King Boots 11 to 13½, $2, Boys' sizes, 1 to 5, $2.25; Men's $3; and still we keep selling Woonsocket Boots at $2.35.

O'SULLIVAN BROS.
Opp. City Hall.

SOCIALISTS DISAPPOINTED.

WHEN SPEAKERS FROM OUT OF TOWN FAILED TO APPEAR.

The Socialist Labor party which appears to be fast going into respectable numbers, held its regular meeting in in the Runels' building last evening, and met with a disappointment, though through no fault of its own. The orization had made arrangements with James F. Carey of Haverhill and Maurice Hennessey of Lawrence to address its meeting last evening. As a result quite a number of the friends of the Socialist Labor movement were on hand, but the speakers did not appear. Undoubtedly, those present missed a treat for Messrs. Cary and Hennessey are well known in labor circles and both are regarded as fine speakers.

SNOWSLIDES WERE FREQUENT.

The sudden thaw yesterday made snow slides frequent and many bonnets were crushed, particularly on Central street.

CHECKER CLUB.

The Lowell Chess and Checker club elected officers last night as follows: President, George W. Pearson; vice president, Jacob Saunders; secretary, M. J. Dowd; executive committee, George W. Dearborn, M. J. Dowd, M. Farrell, A. J. Richardson, Alfred Davis.

RUNAWAY AT LAKEVIEW.

A black horse attached to a sleigh, the property of Mr. Stacey, the Coral street stable keeper, ran away at Lakeview last evening but was caught at Ledge Hill, Dracut, by Len Chapman of Long Pond. The animal was stabled at Donohoe's Farm.

2 O'CLOCK

TEXTILE SCHOOL

A Worsted Plant to be Put In.

THE MACHINERY ALREADY SECURED.

Lecture by Mr. Atwood This Evening.

The valuable collection of machinery in the possession of the Lowell Textile school, is to be largely increased at an early date by the contribution of a complete worsted plant by several English and American firms. A worsted carder will come from the Davis & Furber Machine company. In addition to this there will be one double can gill box, one two-spindle gill box, one two-spindled drawing box, one low-spindle weigh box, one two-spindle finisher, one flyer spinner, one ring spinner, one cap spinner, one cup twister, one ring twister.

This machinery is from the works of Messrs. Prince, Smith & Son, Keighly, England, whose agents are Messrs. Stoddard, Haserick & Co., of Boston.

The acquisition of the above machinery is largely attributable to the chairman of the committee, Mr. A. S. Lyon, agent of the Lowell Manufacturing Co., and Mr. Franklin S. Hobbs, assistant-treasurer of the Arlington mills.

The claim has been made several times lately that the Lowell Textile school is the best equipped textile school in the world, and this claim will undoubtedly be vindicated when this excellent collection of machinery is installed in position. It will be erected in connection with the woolen plant already erected and contributed by the Davis & Furber Machine Co., and the Burr picker, which was sent by the Atlas Manufacturing Co., of Newark, N. J. This room will be one of the most complete rooms for the manufacture of woolen and worsted yarns that has ever been equipped.

It must be gratifying to Director Brooks to find that his efforts to build up so complete a school in New England are being supported by the manufacturers of machinery.

The attendance at the school is keeping up remarkably well, there being about 249 students in the regular attendance. The school resumed operations on Tuesday last after the Christmas vacation. The popular lectures are being well attended, the last one having been given on December 16 by Director Brooks and this evening, Thursday, will be followed by one by Mr. W. P. Atwood, B. S., of the Hamilton Mfg. Co. Considerable attention has been given by the administration of the school to prepare scale drawings of all the machinery in the school and mounting these in suitable form for the use of the students and in this manner a very valuable collection of drawings of wool, cotton and weaving machinery are being produced.

The attendance in the chemistry and dyeing departments is keeping up well and the lectures of Professor Olney are being followed up with great interest.

The cotton students under the instruction of Director Brooks and Prof. Hedrick are making good progress.

The summer class in this department is still in session.

The Design, Wool and Worsted departments under Prof. Umpleby, the Mechanics under Prof. Crosby and the power loom weaving under Mr. Nelson are being well attended.

The trustees are advertising for a principal for the Woolen and Worsted department to take sole charge of both branches of carding, combing and spinning as soon as the new machinery arrives.

LECTURE THIS EVENING.

This evening there will be a very instructive and interesting lecture on the "Dyeing of Textiles" at the Lowell Textile school by Mr. W. P Atwood, B. S., chemist at the Hamilton Mfg. company.

It is expected that Mr. Atwood will describe some of the most recently introduced colors, illustrating the same by specimens of work and by experiments.

The lecture will be given in the hall of the Lowell Textile school at 8 o'clock this evening. There is no charge for admission.

MUSIC HALL.

One of the most successful romantic comedy dramas, "Unknown," by the famous author, John A. Stevens, comes to Music Hall Saturday afternoon and evening.

The piece itself is a thoroughly enjoyable one, and for many reasons has been a great favorite with the public. Its presentation this year, however, is more brilliant han ever.

"The Dear Irish Home" and "Cruiskeen Lawn," two plays of Irish life, filled with exciting scenes and patriotic sentiment will be presented by the Dan McCarthy company at Music Hall next Monday and Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and Wednesday matinee. It is said that in these plays the comedy element is strongly developed and the characterizations are unusually good. Incidentally, there are introduced some very taking songs and specialties.

Hood's Pills
Restore full, regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25 cents. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

THERE ARE 32 DISTINCT lots of men's winter trousers in this sale, nearly every lot a new one especially provided for this purpose.

It is a showing of good trousers without a parallel—

There's ample chance for choice from those 3000 pairs—beginning with the lots of all wool trousers for 95 cents a pair and thence up to finest worsteds for $5.00.

Boys' SHORT TROUSERS union mixtures, 16 cents. Brown Corduroys 50 cents a pair.

PUTNAM & SON.
No 166 CENTRAL STREET

VOTED TO STRIKE

New Bedford Operatives Will Quit Work.

SO DECIDED AT A PUBLIC MEETING.

Held in That City Last Evening.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 6.—The expected happened last night, when the spinners voted to resist the cutdown by a strike. Over 500 spinners attended. An informal ballot was taken on the question of whether the union should resist the cutdown, and the vote was unanimously in favor of resisting.

The union members in this city number 400 steady spinners, 100 spare spinners and 150 doffers. The meeting was attended by both spinners and doffers. At the outset Secretary Ross offered a suggestion to the meeting as to the advisability of postponing the action in the matter of reduction until spring, or until the feeling of the other unions could be got at, but this proposition did not take with the spinners at all, and it was very evident by the manner in which those present took the proposition that it would not go at all. The general sentiment was expressed that the weavers and card and picker room associations would strike any way, and it was not necessary to wait to find out what action the other unions would take.

If you once get shaved at Room 16, Runels' Building, you will become a regular patron.

The directors of the Police Relief association met yesterday and re-elected all the old officers with the exception of Treasurer Frank Goodwin, who declined a re-election. Officer McCloughrey was elected in his place.

THE SEASON FOR DRESS SHOES IS HERE. GENTLEMEN WOULD DO WELL TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE CUT PRICE SALE OF FRENCH PATENT CALF SHOES AT O'SULLIVAN BROS.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Interest will commence February 1st on deposits made on or before Thursday, February 3d, in the
Savings Department
OF THE
Traders' National Bank
At the rate per annum of..... **4 per cent.** Compounded Semi-Annually.
HOURS { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. / Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. / 7 to 9 p. m.
30 Middlesex street, 14 Post Office Avenue.
Chas. J. Glider, Pres.
Wm. F. Hills, Cashier.

"I Would Go Tonight If I Only Had a Dress Suit."

How many times have you said that? You want to make a good appearance this winter. Well we are right up to date and can suit you right. If you need a Dress Suit or anything in the tailoring line, come to us.

Louis Alexander,
Formerly of Fifth Avenue, New York Importer and Tailor,
NO. 65 CENTRAL STREET.
LOWELL.

GENERAL BOOTH COMING

Farewell Demonstration in His Honor on Leaving.

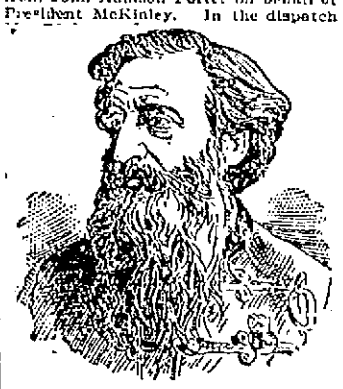
Says He Bears Nobody Any Ill Will—Coming Here to Promote Additions to the Salvation Army.

London, Jan. 6.—Six thousand persons, most of them members of the Salvation Army, took part last night in a demonstration of farewell to General William Booth, who is about to sail for the United States to "assist in organizing great additions to the army." Three brass bands led the music, and in the body of the hall were 1000 salvation lassies, who performed theatrical movements with red, white and blue scarfs.

General Booth on entering the hall received a tremendous ovation, the lassies forming themselves into imitations of the American and English flags. Commissioner Coombs presented an address from the English Salvation Army to be delivered to the American army.

General Booth, in the course of a long speech, said: "I am going where I shall unquestionably receive a generous welcome. Whatever jealousies may be in the hearts of others, the salvationists on both sides of the water have only affection and confidence for each other. We have had our sorrows and storms. In the United States one of the greatest sorrows that could come to a general of God has come to me. One of my own sons has departed from his father's side and from the Salvation Army. I do not bear him ill will; for, though I think he is in the wrong, he is still my son. Of controversy or disputation I'll have none. I am the friend of all men."

The meeting cheered a cable message from John Addison Porter on behalf of President McKinley. In the dispatch



GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH.

Mr. Porter said: "The report of the progress of your philanthropic work is one of which you have a right to be proud. I can assure you the president fully realizes the effective relief work now being done on such a large scale."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Benjamin Butterworth, commissioner of patents, is reported much improved.

Philomena Charlo was stabbed to death last night by her son-in-law in New York.

Amos Cook Frye, postmaster at Fryeburg, Me., and a much esteemed citizen, died in that town yesterday, aged 61.

Yesterday the Indian Neck hotel in Bradford, Conn., the property of Mabel Goodrich, and leased by C. H. Harriman, was destroyed by a fire, which started in a defective flue.

James K. McBride, a member of the Populist national committee and prominent in Michigan Populist circles, was arrested in Grand Rapids on a charge of embezzling $200 from a client.

The grand jury has reported a true bill of murder in the second degree against Dr. Elijah A. Bond, the New Haven physician who is accused of causing the death of Grace Dearborn of Everett, Mass., by criminal malpractice.

Ex-Police Lieutenant Samuel C. Rank of Chicago was found guilty of extorting money from "blind pig" proprietors in the Hyde Park prohibition district. The extreme penalty is a fine of $500 and six months' imprisonment. He claims to be the victim of persecution.

Two ladies connected with the Maine W. C. T. U. recently visited Portsmouth and secured the names of people in Maine holding United States liquor tax receipts. They found 1000 such, 320 residing in Portland. This is taken as a preliminary step to a movement for a better enforcement of the prohibitory law.

A "double ripper" carrying a party of about a dozen Wesleyan freshmen collided with an electric light pole in Middletown, Conn., last night. Fred Johnson, whose home is in Staten Island, received a severe blow on the stomach and is believed to be internally injured. John Havens had his right leg fractured and Dudley Palmer had his scalp torn open and was otherwise injured. Only two of the party escaped unharmed.

HANGED HIMSELF.

Peabody, Mass., Jan. 6.—Charles H. Simonds, 60 years of age, manager of the livery stable owned by his father, was found dead last evening hanging in a barn in the rear of his residence. He had been missing since 2 o'clock, and the appearance of the body indicated that he had been hanging since about that time. He was found by his son, who cut the body down and called a physician, but life was extinct. Mr. Simonds has been ill for some time, and it is supposed that the act was committed during a period of despondency.

At Home

You may have what thousands visit Europe for yearly, that is the natural Sprudel Salt of Carlsbad. It is obtained by evaporation at the Springs, and is identical with the waters in its action and results, which are the same to-day as when Emperor Charles IV. was cured four hundred years ago, and later George III., Peter the Great, and Maria Theresa benefited by their use. They aid digestion, cure constipation, and purify the blood.

Be sure to obtain the genuine imported article, with the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, New York," on the bottle.

ARREST OF A CRANK.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The police officers at the White House were obliged to arrest a crank yesterday. He was a middle aged German named Jacob Clenents, who said he lived near Williams Bridge, N. Y. For three days he had haunted the White House, endeavoring to obtain access to the president. Tuesday he addressed a letter to the president, and Wednesday he called, and announced God had sent him. He said he bore the mark on his brow and that he must see the president. When he was denied, he became boisterous, and the officers were obliged to arrest him and send him to the nearest police station to be examined as to his sanity.

CHANCE FOR M'COY.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 6.—James Franey of Portland, Ore., deposited with Harry Weldon of The Enquirer last night $200 against $500 to be put up by "Kid" McCoy to back the claim that the "Kid" cannot knock him (Franey) out in four rounds. The fight is to take place in Cincinnati or Covington within six weeks.

TOOK THE OATH.

Boston, Jan. 6.—Governor Roger Wolcott took the oath of office as chief magistrate at noon today for the second time in his political career. President Smith of the senate, as presiding officer of the joint convention, administered the obligation to the governor and to W. Murray Crane of Dalton as lieutenant governor. Governor Wolcott then delivered his inaugural address, and the ceremonies concluded with the administratering of the oath to the eight members of the executive council.

As usual, but little business was transacted by either branch during the day, although both met an hour previous to the inaugural exercises.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 6.—Three men were killed at the Avondale mine of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal company by a terrific explosion of gas. They were David Powell, David F. Jones and John E. Jones. William Brennan, a boy, was badly injured, but will recover.

FUSILADE WAS FATAL.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Edward M. Hunt, an ex-deputy sheriff, was shot and killed yesterday by W. H. Smith, a bailiff. The men quarrelled recently over a small sum of money, and Smith was walking along the street when Hunt jumped from behind a building and opened fire. Hunt was hit in the side and soon died; Smith was shot in the hand and leg.

KILLED BY AN INDIAN.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 6.—Mrs. Julius Leard, a white woman, was murdered by a Seminole near Maud, Okla., in the presence of her children. Mrs. Leard had frightened the Indian away with a rifle. Later she stepped out of doors, carrying her baby, and the Indian stole into the house, secured the gun and killed her.

BOSTON & MAINE

RAILROAD ELECTS DIRECTORS AND ISSUES BONDS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boston & Maine railroad corporation was held yesterday. Only routine business was transacted. The following board of directors was elected for the ensuing year: Frederick E. Clark, Edwin Morey, Francis L. Higginson, Charles E. Cotting, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Walter C. Baylies and William Powell Mason.

It was voted to issue common bonds to an amount not exceeding $226,900, to be dated Oct. 11, 1898, and to be payable in twenty years from date, to bear interest at the rate four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, the proceeds to be used in paying bonds of Salem & Lowell railroad amounting to $226,900, payable Oct. 1, 1898. Any proceeds received in excess of sum needed for payment of those bonds will be applied to paying for permanent additions to and improvements on property of the corporation.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money

LOOMFIXERS MEET

Convention in Boston Was Opened Yesterday.

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

A National Eight Hour Law Favored.

Boston, Jan. 6.—The annual convention of the National Loomfixers' association opened yesterday. President Robert H. Martin of Fall River presided, and there was a good attendance of delegates. National Secretary Shovelton of Fall River spoke disapprovingly of the reduction in cotton operatives' wages, which, he claimed, was entirely unwarranted. The national association has at present $2400 in its treasury.

It was voted that the association should take no active preliminary steps, as a national body, in the case of a strike in New Bedford, but that if the operatives there should strike the association pledged itself to stand by them.

These officers were elected: President, Robert H. Martin, Fall River; vice president, William Kent, Taunton; secretary, Richard Shovelton, Jr., Fall River; treasurer, James Banford, New Bedford; executive committee, Thomas Callahan of Adams, Paul Watson of New Bedford and John McCarthy of Fall River.

It was voted to work in co-operation with the National Federation of Labor for the passage of a national eight-hour law.

HATS OFF.

ORDER GIVEN IN KEITH'S BOSTON THEATRE.

Boston, Jan. 5.—As a result of the ordinance passed by the board of aldermen that whenever the patron of any theater requested the manager to have a hat or bonnet removed it must be done under penalty of forfeiture of license, it was announced last night from the stage of one of the leading theaters that "on and after next Monday every lady must remove her hat or bonnet, either before taking her seat, or immediately thereafter." This is the most sweeping order that has yet been issued by an amusement proprietor in connection with the hat problem in the theater.

COMMUNICATION.

Editor of The Sun—As there is quite a contention at City Hall over the election of superintendents of the various departments, it may be necessary in order to select a superintendent of public buildings to compromise in selecting the new candidate. The latest candidate for the position is one of Lowell's most respected citizens, Peter Watson, the well known baker. Mr. Watson is one of the veteran woodworking mechanics of this city. He worked in this city for the past forty years, the greater part of the time as a cabinet maker and carpenter. Some of the most substantial churches and business houses of our city were completed in part under his direction. Mr. Watson believes that he has just as much qualification for the position of public buildings as any candidate named or any that has held the position in the past.

Mr. Watson built the beautiful residence of George E. Locke; the comedian known and admired by every theatregoer of a generation ago. He was then known as "Yankee Locke" one of the greatest comedians in America. While he was working on that job in 1865 in the employ of His Honor, the Mayor, James W. Bennett, he came remember Colonel Bennett coming to the workmen and telling them the very sad news of President Lincoln's assassination. Mr. Watson can give many little reminiscences of early life in the city in the days when things were governed in a different form from what they are today. In those days it was the rule that the office seeks the man, and not the man the office, as the thing goes today. He does not desire even now to be an office seeker, but rather than see the city's interests lack in that department, he is willing to assume the responsibilities and the salary going with that position. —Citizen.

HUMANE SOCIETY REPORT.

The annual report of the Lowell Humane society setting forth the work done during the year, is as follows:

Horses condemned and killed, 58; horses taken from work lame, 405; horses with galled necks, backs or shoulders, relieved from work, 181; horses without proper sustenance and cared for, 51; horses over-loaded and relieved, 130; horses cruelly beaten, 21; horses unfit for labor and cared for, 61; horses cruelly abused, drivers cautioned, 48; horses taken from drunken drivers, 15; horses without proper shelter and cared for, 31; horses blanketed on the streets, 425; horses cared for, 15; horses overchecked and relieved, 63; horses overdriven, 6; shoeless horses sent to blacksmiths, 19; stables visited and improvements in regard to ventilation, etc. made, 60; cattle without proper shelter and cared for, 11; cattle without proper sustenance and cared for, 15; small animals humanely destroyed, 179; cruelty to dogs, 4; prosecutions, 6; complaints investigated but not sustained, 15; fast driving, 3; total, 1574.

Children's Department—Neglect, 208; cruelty and abuse, 13; homeless and abandoned, 11; destitute and cared for, 25; incorrigibility, 4; non-support, 15; lost and returned to parents, 2; children placed in homes and institutions, 38; parents and guardians warned, 94; drunken parents, 73; arrests and convictions, 16.

BASKET BALL.

The game tonight between the Lowell Y.M.C.A. basket ball teams promises to be very exciting. This game will be the first of a series between the two teams. The Lowell boys are determined to win this game. The game will take place in the gymnasium. Game called at 8 p. m. sharp.

First class printing done at this office.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE Natural Color of the Hair

CRISP GOSSIP.

The commonwealth of Massachusetts is safe, for there are 5718 enlisted men in service and 434 officers, a percentage of one officer to 13.1 men. This would seem to some an unlucky number, but so far no trouble has occurred. It might also seem that the men must be unruly and undisciplined, but such is not the case, for there is no insubordination in the ranks. At the camp, new kitchens are recommended, as the old cookhouses are worn out, and a new pump has already been put in, these facts showing that the militia are hungry and thirsty when on duty. They will not have new clothes until the government decides on the style, but to keep those that they now have clean, a working suit is recommended to save the best clothes from rainy weather and dirty work. The expense is great, but we must have the militia, even if we do pay high for protection. One hundred and seventy-two thousand, one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and twelve cents has been expended for items not otherwise reported, and in this regard it is interesting to note that the militia are good at close figuring. For example, one appropriation was $1000, and of this $999.53 was expended, while other expenses came very near the limit, showing that the militia are good marksmen, if not sharpshooters. There is but little criticism to be found, and with all their faults, the people, especially the feminine persuasion, love them still.

A religious thief in California appeared in court the other day with a Bible in one hand a schedule of his thefts in the other. The court audience went to sleep while he read the Bible, but were as lively as a church mouse when his thefts were called out. The audience had come to claim the property.

CYCLING NEWS.

A Philadelphia paper says that Chairman Mott of the racing board is seriously considering whether he will take the office again, if it is offered to him.

Fred J. Titus has issued a challenge to any rider to any kind of race at ten miles. He does not care whether it is paced, unpaced, or pursuit.

Secretary-Treasurer P. S. Collins of the Pennsylvania division is quoted as saying that that state will cast a solid vote for Potter and Keenan at the national assembly, and that the delegates will support no other candidate under any consideration.

Jimmy Michael rode 291 miles in his series of 1897-1898 events. He rode in fifteen events, of which he lost but one. He defeated F. A. McFarland, 10 miles, Memphis; E. A. McDuffee, 15 miles, Boston; F. J. Titus, 10 miles, Buffalo; J. F. Starbuck, 25 miles, Manhattan Beach; T. B. McCarthy, mile heat race, Toronto; thirteen men in a five mile race, Hartford, Conn.; Lucien Lesna, 20 miles, Springfield; Lesna and McDuffee, 25 miles, Boston, Lesna, 33 miles, Manhattan Beach; McDuffee, 15 miles, Chicago; Titus, 25 miles, Chicago, and Starbuck, Chase, and Taylore in recent races at Madison Square Garden. His single defeat was at Philadelphia when Starbuck beat him by a few feet in 25 miles. During the year, he also rode 32 exhibitions and record trials.

PLEASANT PARTY.

A very enjoyable party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bernier of 484 Gorham street on Monday evening. The occasion was the sixteenth birthday of their daughter, Miss Laura, who received many pretty gifts. Those who helped to make the evening pleasant were Miss Laura herself, who sang "My Angeline" in a very pleasing manner; song, "For All Eternity," Mr. Michael Gorman; recitation by Mr. John Bernier; vocal duet, Misses Kenney and Bernier; harmonica selections, Mr. Edward Lowney; recitation, by Mr. Miller; clarionet solo by Mr. Monahan. Refreshments were served and the party broke up at midnight, wishing their hostess many happy returns of the day. Miss Alice Donahue assisted in receiving the guests. The out-of-town friends present were Miss Katie Mahoney of Boston and Martha O'Neil of Woburn.

BABY HUMORS. Dr. Agnew's Ointment soothes, quiets, and effects quick and effective cures in all skin eruptions common to babies during teething time. It is harmless to the hair in cases of Scald Head, and cures Eczema, Salt Rheum, and all Skin Diseases of older people. 35 cents—23.

For sale by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack street, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

BOXING GOSSIP.

Sharkey's challenge to Fitzsimmons is in keeping with the swell-headed notions of the sailor in the past. He claims that he is entitled to first chance with Fitz as he defeated the Cornishman at San Francisco and is confident of repeating the trick if the opportunity is offered. Now the decision of Wyatt Earp in the contest under notice, is, I imagine, still fresh in the public mind, and unless I am mistaken, Fitz won that battle fair and square and beyond doubt by a decisive knockout. Fitz was not a loser in anything but money by that piece of crookedness, the most flagrant of recent years in the ring, and the presumption of the ex-man-o'-war's-man is only accentuated by his nerve in issuing challenges for contests with first class men. Sharkey, on merit, has never proven himself anything like a champion, and no better proof of this fact can be advanced than that he was unable to best Nick Burley in eight rounds at Honolulu. Although Sharkey claims to have won, the testimony of eye-witnesses and clippings from Honolulu newspapers at the time of the fight show beyond a doubt that the decision was a draw and that whatever honors there were in the affair went to Burley. Now Nick never claimed to be in the same class with either Corbett, Fitz, or Maher, and if we look at the matter logically, why should Sharkey? Every contest he has ever been in has been crooked. He clinched his fight with Choynski, and then committed a foul that crippled Joe so badly that the contest was stopped for twenty minutes to enable him to recuperate. Nothing easier than Sailor Brown could be handed out to a man with any pugilistic aspirations. Sharkey's fight with Maher was readied by an obliging set of police officers and if ever a dirty piece of business was perpetrated in the ring, Sharkey was guilty of it in his recent meeting with Joe Goddard. Fitz and every other first class man will earn the respect of the public by refusing to recognize Sharkey, who has done more to kill boxing than any other man who has entered the ring in the past fifteen years.

Tommy White is now on his way to this country after a disastrous trip to England.

A New York club has offered a purse for a match between Jack Daly and Jack Everhardt. Daly is willing to accept.

Yank Kenney says that he will not fight Gus Ruhlin unless the latter puts up a good side bet. Kenney says that he defeated Ruhlin "quite easily." Now the fact is, it took Kenney sixteen rounds to beat Ruhlin. It took Henry Baker one round to make Kenney quit, and it took Tommy Ryan, a welterweight, just three rounds to knock out Kenney.

CONFUSION AT McCARRON'S TWO STORES.

Will be avoided this week by having an officer at each store. This is the last week for giving away the nickel plated tea kettles. Those who do not secure one this week will be disappointed.

James McCarron, opp. postoffice and corner of Broadway and Willie streets.

WANT MRS. LUETGERT

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Police Inspectors Shaack has made a verbal offer of $20,00 in approved real estate to any person producing Mrs. Luetgert dead or alive. Attorney Harmon of the defence has complained that he is only prevented from producing Mrs. Luetgert by a lack of funds, and Inspector Schaack, it is said, chose this method of rejoinder.

He also hopes to thus put a quietus upon the reports from various parts of the country that Mrs. Luetgert has been discovered.

The J. & M. FRENCH PATENT CALF BALS. ON SALE THIS WEEK AT O'SULLIVAN BROS. PRICES CUT FROM $7.00 TO $3.50. SEE THE GOODS IN OUR WINDOWS.

As Good as Gold for it gives a glad heart, and helps men to work with a vim.

B-L TOBACCOS made from best leaf, have a flavor of their own that other brands can't match.

That's why they suit people.

ONE OF THE FINEST

Grocery Stores

in this city can be had at a very low figur of the modernly equipped and up-to-date, on Onee. All main streets. Call at

DONOVAN & MANSUR'S,

Room 1, Swan Building, 20 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 408-4.

Colds Coughs Catarrh
Chaps Chafing Chilblains
Colic Croup Cramps

Are ills to which all flesh is heir. You can relieve and speedily cure all of these by the free use of our old reliable Anodyne. Generation after generation have used it with entire satisfaction, and handed down the knowledge of its worth to their children as a valuable inheritance. Could a remedy have existed for eighty years except that it possesses great merit for family use? It was originated to cure all ailments attended with inflammation; such as asthma, abscesses, bites, burns, bruises, bronchitis, all forms of sore throat, earache, headache, la grippe, lame back, mumps, muscular soreness, neuralgia, scalds, stings, sprains, stiff joints, toothache, tonsilitis and whooping cough. The great vital and muscle nervine.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

It soothes every ache, every bruise, every cramp, every irritation, every lameness, every swelling everywhere. It is for INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL use. It was originated in 1810, by Dr. A. Johnson, an old Family Physician. Every Mother should have it in the house.

"Best Liver Pill Made."

Parsons' Pills

Positively cure Biliousness and Sick Headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25c; five $1. Sold everywhere.

I use Johnson's Liniment for catarrh. I had tried almost everything recommended for catarrh, but find Johnson's Anodyne Liniment far superior to any. I use it as you direct.
J. E. WHEELER, South Windham, Vt.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases" Mailed Free. Doctor's Signature and Directions on every bottle. All Druggists. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Rootless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Not open Evenings

$5 to $10 a Set

DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 26, 32, Runels' Bl'g, cor. Mer's & Bridge

SMOKE AND WATER

The Great Money-Saving Shoe Sale Continues.

Shoes - Shoes - Shoes

Everything in our vast stock included. Goods not damaged reduced greatly in price. Although our December business was enormous and hundreds of dollars saved by the public, we have still a large stock which we intend to close out this month if prices will do it.

Don't buy a dollar's worth of Shoes or Rubbers until you get our prices. A few of the many:

Men's $3 Box Calf Shoes at $1.97.
Men's $3 Winter Russets at $1.97.
Men's $4 Box Calf (calf lined) at $2.89.
Men's $4 Winter Russet Shoes at $2.89.
Men's $6 Cordovan Hand Sewed Shoes at $2.79.
Men's $5 Hand Made Shoes, odd sizes, at $1.39.
Women's $5 Hand Made Shoes at $1.89.
Women's $4 Box Calf Shoes at $2.19.
Women's $3 Box Calf Shoes at $1.89.
Misses' $2 High Cut Box Calf Shoes at $1.19.
Childs' 75c. Kid Shoes at 31c.
Childs' 85c. Spring Heel Shoes at 41c.

Shoes For Everybody. Fine Shoes at the Usual Price of Shoddy. Don't Forget the Place.

THE BIJOU SHOE STORE,

130-132 MERRIMACK STREET.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED),
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in bogsheads, barrels, and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same, Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
JOHN CLANCY & CO.
JAS. A. CAWLEY.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
THOMAS EMERSON.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.

It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
M. J. BRUIN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
R. V. SAUNDERS & CO.
P. E. McMAHON & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
JAS. F. DOHERTY & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
JNO. J. CONNELL & CO.
JAS. H. RILEY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
A. L. PENDERGAST.
S. BARTLETT & CO.
C. H. CHAGNON.
JAS. J. COURTNEY & CO.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)

STEINERT'S PIANOS
34 Prescott Street.

One of the most acceptable presents that could be given

YOUR WIFE

is a Piano selected from our elegant stock comprising in part Steinway, Hardman, Gabler, Braumuller and Pease Pianos. Low prices. Easy terms.

STEINERT'S PIANOS
34 Prescott Street.

DR. WALKER DENTIST

PETER H. SAVACE,
Undertaker and Funeral Director
169 Worthen Street.

Telephone connection 614-4. Calls night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

NEW MUSIC HALL
W. H. BOODY, Manager.

Saturday, January 8, Matinee and Night. Engagement Extraordinary of

John A. Stevens

In His Famous Drama,

"UNKNOWN"

Presented by a Powerful Cast.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Ev'gs, Jan. 10, 11, 12, Matinee Wednesday. Everybody's favorite,

DAN McCARTY,

America's representative Irish comedian, will present his new and successful play,

THE DEAR IRISH HOME and THE CRUISKEEN LAWN

A great cast, magnificent scenery, pretty colleens, a real Irish piper. The funniest of all Irish plays. Something new, a big hit everywhere, don't fail to see it.

Reliable Attendance

No More Use for Midwives.

Do not risk your life in confinement. Dr. A. Wilinski, German Physician, having 14 years' experience, will give you the most careful attention, for which he will not charge you more than $6.00, and you are always saved. Come and make your application.

Dr. A. Wilinski, 9 Tyler St., Lowell, Mass.

Office hours—8 to 9.30 a. m., 1 to 2.30 and 7 to 8.30 p. m.

Love is the sun of woman's life. Its dawning is the maiden's tender sentiment; it brightens into the steady affection of the contented wife, and reaches its glorious noontide in the happy mother. Happy motherhood is a true woman's loftiest ambition. Her highest pride is in her fitness to fulfill this grand and sacred destiny. Nothing so clouds and darkens her existence as to be incapacitated for this noblest of womanly functions by weakness or disease.

A woman who suffers from any ailment of the delicate special organism of her sex, feels something more than pain and physical wretchedness. She is mortified with a sense of womanly incompleteness.

But no woman need remain under this cloud of misery and dissatisfaction. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription positively cures all diseased conditions and weaknesses, and restores complete health and strength to the feminine organs.

It is the only medicine of its kind devised for this one purpose by an educated and experienced physician, and eminent specialist in this particular field of practice.

It is the only medicine which can be relied upon to make the ordeal of motherhood absolutely safe and almost painless.

"I cannot say too much for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Miss Clara Baird, of Bridgeport, Montgomery Co., Penn'a. "I feel it my duty to say to all women who may be suffering from any disease of the womb that it is the best medicine on earth for them to use. I cannot praise it too highly for the good it did me. If any one doubts this give them my name and address."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the stomach, liver and bowels. Of all medicine dealers.

FOR THEIR RELIEF.

GEORGE GREENUP'S PLAN TO HELP KLONDIKE MINERS.

Will Visit the President—Offers to Guide the Expedition Himself—The Hardships of the Trip—His Narrow Escape From Death—How Indians Carry Nuggets.

Mr. George W. Greenup, the music dealer of Louisville, who braved the hardships of a trip to Lake Lindeman from Dyea over the treacherous Chilkat pass and who returned about the middle of last November, is making plans to go to Washington to lay before President McKinley the necessity of a relief expedition to the gold regions. Congressman Evans has engaged to present him to President McKinley.

Mr. Greenup said recently that he knows that unless relief is carried to the miners who are snow imprisoned at Dawson City during January hundreds of them will die of starvation. He was told by others who were returning home from Dawson City and other middistrict towns that committees were stopping prospectors from entering the fields on the grounds that there were already enough mouths to be fed on half rations in the fields and another mouth would only complicate matters. These committees offer to buy the supplies of the prospector, leaving him enough to get back home with. If he refuses to sell, they compel him to do so, and that settles the matter. If the miners already located are in such desperate straits as to require these methods of obtaining food, Mr. Greenup reasons that the government should step in and aid them.

Mr. Greenup says in a month or less an expedition could be arranged. He believes 100 tons at least of provisions should be carried to the miners, and believes this can be done at $100 a ton, although it cost him $800 to carry the ton of provisions he had with him on his trip. The provisions, he says, should be sledged. He does not believe moose can be used to advantage, men and dogs being in his opinion the only practical solution of the motive power problem. Mr. Greenup is so enthusiastic in his devotion to his plans and so moved by his sympathies for the starving miners that he recently said he would be willing to guide the expedition himself.

In his "Sketch Book of Alaska" that he is writing Mr. Greenup will take issue with the government surveys, which fix the distance from Dyea, on the coast, to Lake Lindeman, the headwaters of the Yukon, as 24 miles. "The distance," said Mr. Greenup, "is 35 miles. I stopped the entire distance. The estimate of 24 miles may be an air line. The first distance from Dyea is to Finnegan's point, 6 miles; 4 miles to the foot of the canyon, or Canon City, as I dubbed the thinly spotted settlement of tents; 1½ miles to Toll Bridge, or Pleasant Camp; 3 miles to Sheep Camp and 4 miles to the Scales. This popularly reported to be 2 miles, but I stepped it and made the distance 4 miles and 70 yards, to be exact. From the Scales to Crater lake the distance is 1½ miles; Crater lake, 1½ miles long; to Long lake, 4½ miles; Long lake, 1½ miles; to Deep lake, one-half mile; Deep lake, 1½ miles long. The distance to Lake Lindeman is 2½ miles.

"I want to say that all you have read about the hardships and sufferings incident to the trip over the trail, no matter how strongly put, are not in the least exaggerated. I have reason to remember it with feelings of much pain. My four Indian assistants and myself made 19 trips across Chilkat pass to carry my 2,000 pounds of supplies. In one of those trips I came near losing my life. We were threading our way around the bowl in the mountains, at the bottom of which lay Crater lake. No one knows how deep the lake is. The path around the inner surface of the bowl—more a path in name than reality—was covered with stones and frozen snow. It zigzagged around sometimes a quarter of a mile, sometimes 50 feet, from the surface of the lake.

"I was struggling along over the path, weighed down with the pack on my back, when my right foot turned on a clod of snow which some one in front had kicked from his boot. I fell, with my ankle sprained. I began to tumble head over heels, heals over head, clutching at bits of ice which stuck up here and there. I brought up against a partially bare spot about 100 feet from where I began to fall and held on for a moment, but was compelled to release my hold, and away I went again. I rolled and tumbled about 70 feet further down, and was finally saved by a great rock which pushed itself up out of the water just at the edge of the lake. If the rock had not been in the way, I would have fallen into the lake, and probably been drowned, weighed down as I was with the pack, heavy rubber hip boots, skin trousers and oilskin jacket.

"When I tried to raise myself to my feet, I found I could not. It took the combined efforts of all my companions to get me back to the path, and then for the rest of the distance to Lake Lindeman I was half carried and half dragged by ten of my Indian companions, who demanded $15 a day for their work. I fell in with the governor of the territory, who did everything for me that he could, and to whose kind offices I was indebted for a comparatively easy trip to Lake Lindeman.

"After I reached Lake Lindeman I was told of the distress of the miners at Dawson City and of the summary methods adopted to keep other prospectors from Dawson City until spring. It is not easy, as a rule, to bluff a Kentuckian, but I took Falstaff's view of the condition and concluded that discretion was the best part of valor. I sold two sacks of flour for $25 apiece and 100 pounds of sugar for $100. Much of the other supplies I buried in 90 feet of snow, and with enough to last me for my return trip started back, after some time on the Yukon.

"I know gold is at the end of the journey," continued Mr. Greenup, and his eyes sparkled. "I saw more gold in the three months I was gone than in all the rest of my life. I saw a dirty, illiterate Indian squaw aboard a steamer on the coast pour out a pile of gold nuggets half as big as your hat. There was at least $10,000 worth of gold in the pile. Besides, she had a sack holding 200 $20 goldpieces, which she had traded nuggets for. She was on her way back to the goldfields, where her husband was working a claim.

"The Indians have a peculiar way of carrying their nuggets. They will shoot a squirrel, cut the skin just above the haunches and pull it off much as you would a stocking. By tying a thong around the head end of the skin quite a good sack is made. I saw several Indians with those sacks full of nuggets."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

JOHN O'NEIL, the convicted murderer of Mrs. Hattie McCloud, who will hang Friday.

A Christmas Admonition.

Don't expect enthusiasm from your friends if you give sensible presents. It is impossible to rave over flannel shirts the same as over cut glass.—Atchison Globe.

My Friends, My Books!

Give me my books! Some pathos to tread
Where Homer heaped his songs for bread;
Where in some quaint and dim old inn
Dan Chaucer many a night hath been
And told the story and the joke
Of famous Canterbury folk;
Where Spenser's fairy tales abound
And Thomson rolls his "Seasons" round;
Where Shakespeare gave a thousand nights
Sublime or riotous delights
(And taught mankind to scale the heights);
Old friends and new, with winsome looks—
Give me my books!

Give me my books! I warrant you
There are your friendships sweet and true.
For all the ancient ashen weather
We clasp hands and grow young together.
For all the winter's frost and chill
They sing there at my fireside still.
I ope the door, and friend on friend
Comes to me from the far world's end.
Jack Falstaff—fat and famous Jack—
Enters my inn and calls for sack
And many a rare toast doth propose
While burns the fly on Bardolph's nose,
Or ancient Pistol, with his might,
Murders dull Latin half the night,
Or Justice Shallow, old and vain,
Tells the wild tales of youth again.
I meet them all with welcome looks.
Give me my books!

Give me my books! Trim well the fire
And let the singing blaze leap higher
Till sparks that up the chimney race
Flash lights on every friendly face!
What care I for the winter's cold?
Here are my friends—their hands I hold,
Their virtues praise, their faults condemn,
And warm me at the hearts of them!
Sweet friends and true, I yearn to you,
The old as dear still as the new!
Come to me still with winsome looks,
My friends, my books!

With tenderer story, sweeter rhymes,
Come to me at the Christmas time,
When all the bells in music chime,
And where the holly berries gleam
Give me the olden, golden dream!
Come to me when the Yule log glows,
And, though without best winter's snows,
Within shall bloom spring's sweetest rose!
Be gifts to those I love the best,
Sweet, tender thoughts to every breast
And heavens of delightful rest!
Give them your brightest, merriest looks,
My Christmas books!

—Frank L. Stanton in American Baptist Publication Society's Christmas Circular

First class printing done at this office.

For Coughs and Colds

Ask any druggist for this famous remedy. It will stop the worst cold quickly, thereby *preventing pneumonia* or chronic lung or bronchial trouble. Keep it on hand and save sickness.

MASTA'S PULMONIC BALSAM

will not derange the stomach.

Sold by all druggists.

One Sided Dueling.

Colombey, in his history of dueling, tells an anecdote of a certain noted duelist of his time. One day this man, Mr. B., was at Desenne's shooting gallery watching the pistol practice.

There was one man who was shooting very well, and Desenne was threatened with the loss of all his glass balls and swinging dolls. Every shot was greeted by the spectators with exclamations of admiration. B. looked on for awhile, and finally in a calm voice made the remark:

"He could not do as well on the field."

The object of the slighting remark turned around, and in a loud and angry tone cried:

"Who are you to say that? Would you like to test the truth of your remark?"

"Willingly," replied the unrecognized duelist, as he led the way out to a secluded place.

After taking up their respective positions they drew lots, and it fell to B. to shoot last. He waited in silence for his adversary's shot. The man fired—and missed. B. lowered his pistol.

"What did I tell you?" he said, with a smile. Then putting his pistol in his pocket he walked away whistling.—Youth's Companion.

She Had a Football Father.

"Why didn't you tell me your father was an old varsity football player?"

"I didn't think of it. What difference does it make?"

"Why, just as soon as I asked him for you he got up and commenced circling round his office like a madman. But I kept myself turned squarely toward him. I knew what the old full back wanted."

"What did he want?"

"He was just aching to get in a place kick."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Mrs.-ipy."

A very little girl who had learned with difficulty the abbreviation "Mrs." was asked for the first time to spell "Mississippi." Having conquered the first two syllables, as she supposed, she sailed gloriously over the new long word. She spelled it "Mrs.-ipy." And she pronounced all her syllables like a good child, thus: "M-r-s- (Missis) i-py (py) Mississippi."—Boston Transcript.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Money Saving

Is an object and a problem these times. Now have you tried to save money on Clothin ? Suppose you have been paying $50 or $100 a year for clothes, would you like to get just as good or a little better for $35 or $70? Of course you have the impression that you trade at present in the best store in town. Well, perhaps you do, but why not try us and be sure—even we don't always give the astonishing values you get during this big January sale.

O'Hearn & Dowd

OLD POST OFFICE.

FROM OUR 5 O'CLOCK EDITION Of Yesterday.

TWO HOMICIDES

Occurred In This State Last Night.

LABORER STABBED TO DEATH AT SHIRLEY.

Jealous Negro Kills His Wife and Himself.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Shirley, Mass., Jan. 5.—Matti Saldeni, a Finlander, was stabbed by an unknow man at Slab City, a settlement in the western part of the town about midnight last night just after a drunken carousal. Five men have been placed under arrest on suspicion, but as yet there is no direct clue. Saldeni is almost a giant and very strong.

MURDER AT CAMBRIDGE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 5.—Early this morning, Henry Barrington, colored, cut the throat of his wife, also colored, and then cut his own throat. Both will die. Jealousy was the cause. Both attended a colored people's ball last night and he objected to her dancing with other men.

MURDER IN FIRST DEGREE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Springfield, Mass., Jan. 5.—The jury in the case of Dominique Krathofski, charged with the murder of his 16-year-old step daughter, Victoria Pinkos, one year ago, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree this morning. The defense admitted the shooting but contended that it was not premeditated.

NEW FRESH WATER HARBOR

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Chicago, Jan. 5.—A special to the Record from Tacoma, Wash., says that a company is being organized there for the purpose of donating to the United States government a fresh water naval harbor at Gig harbor. The navy department has outlined the expenditure of $3,000,000 for the purpose but the donation of the harbor will save the government that amount.

FIVE HORSES BURNED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Boston, Jan. 5.—Five horses were burned to death in a fire at the stable of Contractor Thomas O'Brien, situated at Roxbury Crossing. One of the animals was a high-priced driving horse.

CONGRESS RECONVENES.

AFTER THE HOLIDAY RECESS—OHIO MEN ABSENT.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The House of Representatives were convened today after the holiday recess. The galleries were crowded. The Ohio delegation was absent. The House immediately went into executive session to consider the appropriation bills.

SPEAKER O'GRADY

Was Re-Elected by New York Assembly Today.

GOV. BLACK SPEAKS ON THE LABOR PROBLEM.

Advocates That Fair Wages be Paid.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 5.—The legislature of the state met and organized today. The senate is republican by 20 and the house is republican by 8 majority. The speaker of the assembly is J. M. E. O'Grady, who presided last year. Governor Black presented his inaugural address. In part he said the business conditions and greatly improved; under the excise law the revenues were quadrupled; cases of drunkenness fell off to a remarkable degree. In connection with the labor problem he made three suggestions, that immigration be checked, that fair wages be paid to laborers, and that in opposing strikes of armed men, some method should be adopted to prevent fatal results like that at Lattimer. He believed the people would favor biennial elections.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

GEORGE SMITH, DISCOVERER OF ALASKAN MINES KILLS HIMSELF.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 5.—George J. Smith, discoverer of the famous Treadwell mine in Alaska, committed suicide this morning in his workshop by shooting himself through the head. He went to Alaska with Treadwell and located a gold mine, which they afterwards sold to an English syndicate for $700,000.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Jan. 5.—The President today nominated Francis C. Lowell to be United States District Judge of Massachusetts; John H. Grout, Jr. consul to Malta; George L. Minott postmaster at Gardner, Mass.; Albert Clement at Antrim, N. H.

DR. ZACCHARIN DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Moscow, Jan. 5.—Dr. Zaccharin, the famous physician to Czar Alexander III. is dead. He was an eccentric personage who just before the Czar's death in 1894 was accused of making a false diagnosis of the case. He and Professor Leyden quarreled violently. When the death of the Czar became known, the people of Moscow attacked Zaccharin's house.

LOOKS BRIGHTER

The Situation in the East is Improving.

BRITISH VESSELS ANCHORED OFF PORT ARTHUR.

England's Voice Shall be Heard.

By Associated Press to the Sun.

London, Jan. 5.—There is a general feeling in England that the situation in the far East is improving. It is believed that the proposed Chinese loan will be guaranteed by the British government. The Pall Mall Gazette says that Great Britain's vessels are anchored off Port Arthur, quietly implying that England will have a voice in the future arrangements. The latest telegrams further indicate that she has plenty of funds.

FUNERALS.

MOLLOY.—The funeral of Mrs. Ann Molloy occurred this morning from her late home on High street and was very well attended. At the Immaculate Conception church a solemn high mass of requiem was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Joyce, O.M.I., assisted by Rev. Fr. Lawrence, O.M.I., deacon, and Rev. Fr. Reynolds, O.M.I., sub-deacon. Rev. Fr. Leonard also officiated at the grave.

As the funeral cortege entered the church a quartette consisting of Messrs. Murphy, Boulger, Huggerty and Martin sang "Nearer My God, to Thee," he'r choir sang Schmidt's requiem mass. At the offertory Miss Louise McLaughlin sang the "Pie Jesu." A new rendition of the "Pie Jesu," arranged by Prof. P. P. Huggerty, was sung by James E. Donnelly. The solos of the Libera were sustained by Prof. Huggerty. "O Paradise," was rendered by a quartette consiting of Misses Louise J. McLaughlin and Nano Gallagher and Messrs. Donnelly and Martin. James E. Donnelly sang "I Love to Hear My Savior's Voice." Miss Margaret McCaffrey sang "Rest, Spirit, Rest," as the body was being borne from the church.

Among the floral tributes were: sheaf of wheat, Phelan family; sheaf of wheat, Miss Blackburn; palms and lilies, Mr. Roark; wreath, Costello family; cross of ivy, Charles Gallagher.

The bearers were John Connors, James Kelley, Timothy McCann, Police Officer James Riley, David McHugh and Mr. Kelley. William Molloy had general charge.

HATRIMONIAL.

The marriage of Mr. John P. Gorman and Miss Annie Forsyth occurred at St. Peter's parochial residence last evening, the officiating clergyman being Rev. Fr. McKenna. Mr. Jeremiah Tompkins was best man and Miss Nellie Tompkins was bridesmaid. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 403 Central street.

HOYLE-MEALEY.

William Hoyle, a popular member of the Mathew Temperance Institute and Miss Mamie Mealey, were married last evening by Rev. Michael Ronan. Miss Nora Curry was bridesmaid and John J. Lynch was best man. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride on Church street. The Mathews sent a divan and a set of books as presents.

CARTER-BELL.

Martin G. Carter of Concord and Miss Myra Smith Bell were married yesterday at the residence of J. R. Smith, 57 Butterfield street. Rev. E. T. Curnick performed the ceremony. After a wedding tour in Vermont, Mr. and Mrs. Carter will reside in Concord.

L'ASSOCIATION CATHOLIQUE.

The regular weekly meeting of l'Association Catholique was held at their quarters on Merrimack street last evening at which the new officers were installed. The prizes were to have been awarded to the winners of the recent membership contest at this meeting, but owing to the fact that the prizes are not yet ready, the ceremony was postponed.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

To Cure Constipation Forever, Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

SETTLES NERVOUS BANKRUPTCY

Investigation shows that men who succeed are men of brains—strong nerves—great will power. Ordinary food cannot supply the vital forces which people with active brains and bodies require. Bicola Pills feed the nerves—make the mind bright, muscles strong—make flesh and blood and give perfect health to men and women. The Turners of Philadelphia make Bicola Pills.

J. E. Buckey, Chief Clerk National Hotel, Washington, D. C., testifies that he was all run down—was a shadow of his former self—Bicola Pills gave him wonderful relief—he gained over twenty pounds after using them.

Special Agents in Lowell—F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle, Beaulieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomasson, J. S. Westwood, George A. Wilson & Co.

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. Cure sick headache—billiousness—indigestion.

Dyspepsia? Try "Schoeffers Dyspepsia and Indigestion Cure."

The new and wonderful cure for Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Ulcer of Stomach, Heartburn or threatened Cancer and Catarrh of Stomach.

Symptoms: Burning pains in stomach, bloating after meals, sleeplessness, belching wind, gnawing weak feeling before meals, feeling fresh and nervousness. Failure impossible; relief instant; cure guaranteed. At druggists only 25c. a Bottle. Try one. Schoeffer Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

CURRENT EVENTS

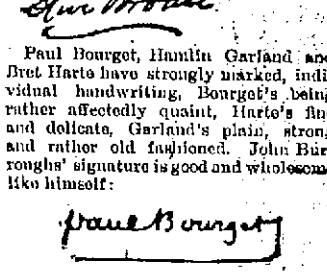
WRITTEN IN A HURRY

CHARACTER IN AUTOGRAPHS QUICKLY DASHED OFF.

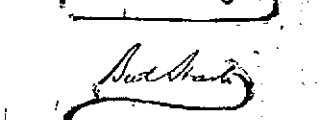
Handwriting of Some Busy and Well Known Men—Some Comparisons—Something Appropriate in Each Signature.

[Special Correspondence.]

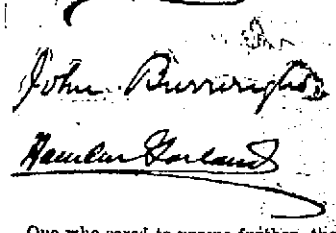
NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The most interesting autographs are those that are written in a hurry by a writer off his guard and in penmanship which doesn't pose. There is any amount of character in the unsigned note which Mr. Depew once hastily scribbled with reference to certain Wall street rumors and a part of which is printed herewith:



One most striking antithesis to Mr. Depew's hasty scrawl of the busy man is the carefully elaborate signature—almost "too good to be true"—of Paul Laurence Dunbar, the new negro poet:

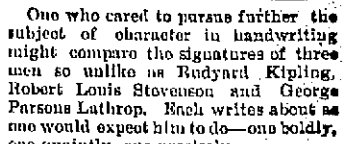


Magazine editors are busy men, and as a rule their signatures are hurried, but not always. Henry M. Alden's precise and careful hand is a sharp contrast to Mr. Gilder's dashing signature. John Brisben Walker's signature runs uphill, denoting a sanguine temperament. Here follow the signatures of the editors of Harper's, The Century and The Cosmopolitan, placed together for comparison:



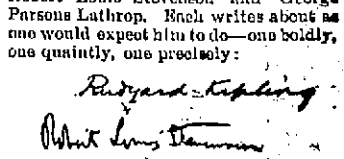
Funny men do not always write funny letters. Sometimes they do, however. Robert Barr, in replying to a request for an interview, wrote not long ago:

"I am on the home stretch of a notable novel, and famous men are being driven rudely away from my door every day because I cannot see them. However, I expect to finish this week and will be in town one day next. Then we can meet and amicably converse."

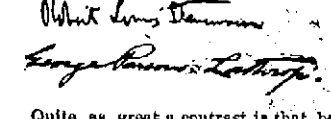


With Mr. Barr's autograph I have coupled Amelia E. Barr's, only because of the similarity of name. Mrs. Barr writes a rather coarse, unshaded hand.

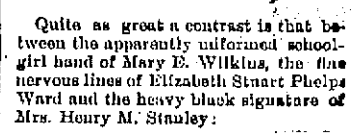
John Kendrick Bangs writes as follows in a small, clear script, as plain as print, concerning a certain photograph:



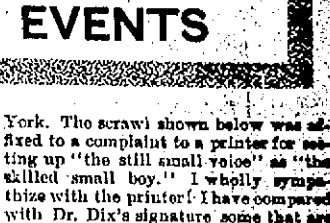
It is a peculiar thing that so many big, robust men write small hands and so many small, nervous men write big, dashing signatures. Grover Cleveland, Conan Doyle and Julian Hawthorne are examples of the former sort, Edmund Clarence Stedman and Frank L. Stanton, the Atlanta poet, of the latter:



In these days of cosmopolitanism the element of nationality hardly enters into the character of a signature. Legros, the French artist; Henry B. Fuller, the Chicago novelist, and Lord Kelvin, the eminent British scientist, all write with bold, flowing strokes:



One of the most illegible signatures I have ever seen is that of Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity church, New York. The scrawl shown below was affixed to a complaint to a printer for setting up "the still small voice" as "the skilled small boy." I wholly sympathize with the printer. I have compared with Dr. Dix's signature some that are plainer—the businesslike hand of W. H. Lecky, the historian; Sir Walter Besant's, James Russell Lowell's and R. D. Blackmore's, and, for variety, Steve Brodie's:



Paul Bourget, Hamlin Garland and Bret Harte have strongly marked, individual handwriting, Bourget's being rather affectedly quaint, Harte's fine and delicate, Garland's plain, strong and rather old fashioned. John Burroughs' signature is good and wholesome like himself:

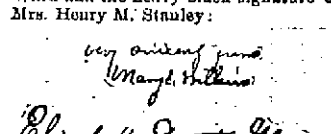
One who cared to pursue further the subject of character in handwriting might compare the signatures of three men so unlike as Rudyard Kipling, Robert Louis Stevenson and George Parsons Lathrop. Each writes about as one would expect him to do—one boldly, one quaintly, one precisely:

Quite as great a contrast is that between the apparently uniformed schoolgirl hand of Mary E. Wilkins, the fine nervous lines of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward and the heavy black signature of Mrs. Henry M. Stanley:

Three rather curious signatures of the nervous sort are those of Jules Verne and Dr. Pasteur, each with a downward stroke at the end of the word, and Verdi, the veteran composer, with its ugly flourish:

Is there a type of signature common to men in politics? The autographs of Henry Cabot Lodge and Lord Salisbury are considerably alike in general effect, though the parallel might easily be pushed too far:

For a final comparison I have selected the autographs of John Fiske, the historian; F. Hopkinson Smith, artist and humorist, and John Swinton, the strong old lion of socialism. There is something appropriate to the man in each signature:



It is sometimes said that the practice of teaching children all to write alike in public school and with iniquitously fine steel pens is destroying all individuality in penmanship, but this does not seem to be the case. The autographs of the men and women of today compare very favorably with those of any former time in boldness, force, originality and interest. School writing doesn't last long in most cases.

JOHN L. HEATON.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN R. HARRINGTON, Publisher.

SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of The Associated Press.

Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

It looks like a strike in New Bedford. The mills of that city cut wages following the example of other cities, not of necessity.

Governor Wolcott has great faith in our textile school. The operatives of Lowell have not derived much benefit from it, and there is no prospect that they ever will.

If Mark Hanna be defeated in his battle for United States senator in Ohio, it will be conclusive proof that not a single man who votes against him is susceptible of being bought.

The Chicago police have answered the offer to produce Mrs. Luetgert alive for a certain sum of money. They have offered a much larger sum for the production of her body, dead or alive, but there is no response.

The overseers of the poor seem to be determined on having their share of the contention this year. They have started off with a fight on the length of the secretary's term of office. It seems that Pres. McKinley will be able to find something to wrangle over when that question shall have been settled.

A vast majority of the people of this country feel a deep interest in Mark Hanna's contest for the United States senatorship from Ohio. They feel that it would be a national disgrace if he be elected. If money can purchase the place he will win just as did Mr. McKinley.

It would be a benefit to the civilized world if the powers of Europe would agree to partition the Chinese Empire and so throw it open to development without the risk of war. Japan, however, will want a fat slice from the territory of her recent foe. Were China so partitioned, Turkey would next come under the international dissecting knife.

Ex-Secretary Carlisle is writing a series of articles in the Forum on our electoral system, with the intention, it is presumed of suggesting changes. But such changes require an amendment to the constitution, which is difficult to obtain. The chief changes proposed are the election of United States senators, president and vice president by direct vote, but while senators might better, perhaps be selected in this way, it is not probable that such a change will soon be effected. It would greatly reduce the power of small states.

APPLETON TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The affairs of the Appleton mills are to be investigated. If the condition of that company's business were to be fairly reported to the public, the people would have an object lesson upon the extravagance in mill management. If the mill owners would begin at the top and work downward, dropping every unnecessary or incompetent official and cutting down every excessively high salary, they would then be prepared to conduct their business in a profitable manner. It is to be hoped that the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of his corporation will make a clean breast of the real cause of the depression. Most people are of the opinion that if the mills stopped paying the princely salaries, stopped maintaining unnecessary officials, stopped building palatial residences for agents and superintendents, stopped exacting dividends on watered stock, they would find reasonable dividends at regular intervals.

The custom for many years has been to crowd the operatives and keep them on starvation wages while pampering the officials and paying some of them five times what they are worth. Indeed, some of the corporations have maintained as an agent and a superintendent at high salaries while one man could easily do the work of both.

Before the present cut-down of wages shall have been settled the mills will be put on a better business basis.

NO REPEALING LABOR LAWS.

The Arkwright club will soon find that despite its autocratic power, it cannot influence the legislature to wipe out labor legislation. In a speech before the Bankers' club in Boston, Tuesday, Attorney-General Knowlton, himself a mill owner, made a statement which is very encouraging to the mill operatives of Massachusetts. He said that there would be no retrogression in labor matters, no wiping out of labor laws, even if the mill owners went without dividends. Such a statement from such an authority is encouraging to the operatives under every disability. There is no possibility that the laws for the protection of women and children, the law regulating the hours of labor in factories or any other law for the protection of the toilers will be wiped from the statute book in Massachusetts. Mr. Knowlton says that this country is big enough for Atlanta, Fall River, and New Bedford to pursue their respective industries without annihilating one another. This is an insinuation that the bugaboo of southern competition is not what the cotton manufacturers or the Arkwright club represent it to be. There is no reason why the New England states should throw up their hands in defeat the moment a few mill are started in the South.

The real cause of the distress is, as already stated in these columns, the impoverishment of the people from inability to buy what they want and a steady decrease in the demand for manufactured goods. It is plain that to make the people still poorer by a cut-down will not improve the situation. Relief must come from a more extended market and an improvement in the condition of the people throughout the country.

It is not surprising that the Boston Herald takes up the cudgels for the Mugwump in the following:

Now somebody likens a mugwump to a ferryboat, which wears its life out crossing from one side to the other. It deserves to be added that the ferryboat is a very useful institution, and that it carries a great many people to and fro with it, as circumstances seem to require. It also saves swimming.

In case a strike is declared in New Bedford all the other mill cities will stand by the strikers to the last.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Waterbury American.—How the democrats must chuckle at the spectacle in Ohio. Here are the President of the United States and the Governor of the state, both republicans, lined up against each other, and using all the influence in their power in opposite causes. Here are the chairmen of the republican state executive committee, Nash and the ex-chairman, Krutz, exerting their power and influence to elect different men to the United States senate. Here are important members of the republican party joining hands with a democratic minority to defeat the purpose of the party as declared in the two United States senators, both republicans, Foraker and Hanna, fighting for the blood of each other. The air is full of charges of bribery and intimidation and each side threatens to investigate the methods by which the other gains success in case he does not succeed himself. The rival forces of Hanna and Foraker, of Nash and Krutz, of McKinley and Bushnell, do not hate each other any more than they have for a long time, but they have lost the restraint of discretion and party pride. It is going to take a long time to heal up the wounds that this struggle to keep Hanna in his seat is making and if the democrats are not more than half fools, they can profit by it for several years to come.

Buffalo Courier-Journal—Public sentiment has undergone no change in relation to the men who in the army and navy of the United States served their country in suppressing the rebellion, and suffered as a consequence of their services. The gratitude felt toward them is as great as ever, and the pensions which they honorably earned, either for themselves or those who survived them, are recognized as a national debt as sacred as any other public obligation. But a very large portion of the present enormous pension expenditures of the Government are not of this character. Pensions are drawn by men who never saw an enemy, who at the close of the war enjoyed un-impaired health, and have no equitable claim to the nation's bounty. There are "war widows" today who were not born when the war ended. Experience indicates that, if legislation does not stop the pension extravagance there will be in the latter part of the century women not born yet, who will claim and receive support from the government on account of a struggle which ended in 1865.

Providence Journal—There went into effect Saturday an educational law which should be enacted by every state legislature in the Union. It provides that hereafter every person under 16 years old shall be able to read and write, or to prove that he or she has attended school for sixteen weeks, evening or day instruction counting, during the year next preceding. There are in the Keystone state not fewer than 27,000 persons unable to read and write, between 10 and 19 years of age, and probably 60,000 will be affected by the compulsory law. It is natural to ask whether it will be possible after this statute has been in effect ten years for such an affair as that which occurred at Hazleton to happen, where the men mostly composing the mob did not know the English language. The Rhode Islander who thinks that this educational provision will apply in first class shape to Pennsylvania should remember that in 1890 there were over 27,000 illiterates in the state, and of these 8160 were in Providence. All these were above the age of ten years.

TRADING STAMPS LEGAL.

MUNICIPAL COURT REFUSES TO ENTERTAIN COMPLAINT.

In consequence of the discussion about the legality of the trading stamp method of dealing and advertising, Mrs. Charles E. Osgood of Boston, who has employed the method with success for some time, determined to test the question. He was advised by his attorney, Col. Melvin O. Adams, that his method of conducting the business was entirely legal; he did not care, however, to be a person engaged in business methods which could be construed as violation of law. Accordingly, a police officer was called in and a complete trading stamp transaction was disclosed to him, with the evidence. Upon this the officer went to the municipal court with Mr. F. R. Bangs, the counsel for the Board of Police, and after a hearing before it, that court decided that it was not a violation of law, and that the method of doing business was legal.

The superintendent of police, following this decision, has notified all the captains, and it is expected that there will be no further attempts to make complaints. This decision is in accord with a recent decision dismissing a complaint in Lynn and with the judgment of the court in Lowell, and it confirms the opinion of the Hon. Robert O. Harris, district attorney, who was applied to by merchants of Brockton, and who as recently as December 17 last gave them a written opinion that the business was legal and was in no sense a violation of the law.

YOU NEED Hood's Sarsaparilla if your blood is impure, your appetite gone, your health impaired. Nothing builds up health like **HOOD'S.**

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

IT WAS A HUGE FARCE

RECENT SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS DESCRIBED BY A MEMBER.

The Truth About Speaker Reed and the Cowardly Majority Which Cringes Before Him—An Answer to "How the House Does Business."

The first session of the Fifty-fifth congress was indeed an extraordinary session. Perhaps never before in the history of legislative bodies was so much time wasted and so little good accomplished in a given time. The house of representatives was almost entirely responsible for this do nothing policy, the senate apparently being willing at all times to perform the duties devolving upon it. A late number of a leading magazine contains a very ably written paper by the speaker of the house, entitled, "How the House Does Business." A due appreciation of the "eternal fitness of things" and a disposition to enlighten the public would have prompted him to write upon the subject, "How the House Does Not Do Business."

Two days after President McKinley took the oath of office he issued his proclamation calling for the extraordinary session. Congress met in pursuance thereto at noon on March 15. Three days after the session opened the tariff bill was reported to the house by the ways and means committee, and 13 days later, after 10 days' discussion, it passed the house. From March 31 until July 24 the senate continued to do business in the regular way, which is always tardy enough, to be sure, but it met almost daily and apparently enacted the usual amount of legislation. During the four months following the passage of the Dingley bill the house was nominally in session, but in reality it did nothing but meet and adjourn. Early in the session a resolution was passed, which practically became a standing rule, that the house should meet only on Mondays and on Thursdays. The United States constitution, which theoretically governs the actions of congress as well as all other legislative bodies in this country, says:

"Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days," etc.

Had it not been for this provision the house would probably have met once a month instead of twice a week, and so far as results are concerned it would have made no difference. The work of the house during the four months after the passage of the tariff bill could easily have been done in four days, for when it did meet the most laborious part of the extremely ridiculous proceedings was the chaplain's prayer and the vote upon a motion to adjourn.

The constitution also declares that when no quorum is present an adjournment may be had from day to day. No quorum being present, the house can do no business and can only adjourn for one day. In the face of this plain constitutional provision, by the adoption of this back action, self operating resolution, adjournment was taken repeatedly by less than a quorum. If one man had been left in charge of the house and all other members had gone home to stay for the remainder of the session, the proceeding would have been only a little more ludicrous and scarcely more in violation of the constitution and the sworn obligation of its members. As a matter of fact, one man did practically do all that was done by the house. It is a humiliating fact that this power was delegated at different times, directly and indirectly, to the speaker by vote of a majority of the members. The speaker was the house and the house was the speaker. What power was not given him under the rules he assumed, and no member of his party dared to oppose him. Many of them would admit in private conversation that his rulings were unjust, even going so far as to denounce him as a "czar" and his rulings as tyrannical with as much vehemence and indignation as he was condemned by every self respecting member of the minority parties, but when the gavel fell and they met his gaze they were almost ready to run over each other in their eagerness to do his bidding. Brave and defiant in the cloakroom, they were cowards on the floor of the house.

The influence of the party under control of such a dictator was far more powerful than their patriotism and independence. The possible punishment for breaking party traces and incurring the disfavor of the speaker was too much for those who belong to their party. The favors at the disposal of the speaker and the punishment he stands ever ready to mete out are not to be despised by men who make politics a business.

As an excuse to ignore members of the minority parties who were demanding to be heard, it was not uncommon during the late session for the speaker to recognize members of his own party who were in their seats and not asking for recognition at all. Those who were opposed to the policy of doing nothing were generally declared out of order when they attempted to make a motion or speak in favor of any attempt to proceed with legislation, while any one of the little coterie of statesmen who had been trained to do the speaker's bidding could always get a hearing by asking for it. Members were even denied the privilege of asking unanimous consent for the consideration of important resolutions, such, for instance, as a resolution requesting the speaker to appoint the committee on invalid pensions. Before any member who did not stand next to the throne could get a hearing it was necessary for him to go in person to the speaker and ask for it, and if the measure did not meet with the dictator's indorsement the member was told that he would not be recognized.

This shameful treatment was not confined absolutely to members of the minority parties, but the same disrespect was shown those of the majority who were indiscreet enough to desire to do something for their constituents which was not in accord with the great autocrat's preconceived notions. The speaker is full of resources—no one has ever said he was a fool—and when there was no smoother way to shut off the efforts of refractory members he would give the wink to a trusted lieutenant who was immediately recognized for a motion to adjourn. Such a motion being always in order, with the majority nearly always ready to vote as a unit, "business" was suspended for the next three days.

Notwithstanding the four months' time which was spent by the speaker's house in a successful attempt to do nothing the senate continued to pass bills and send them to the house for concurrence, only to be ignored. Numbers of meritorious bills were waiting the action of the speaker. Instead of receiving consideration they were stored away in little boxes, where they still sleep. At the present session some of them will be passed without due consideration, while others will not be considered at all, because there will not be sufficient time. Good bills are ignored and bad ones rushed through at every session of congress for the want of time. But then it should not be forgotten that the nation enjoys the blessings of a "business administration."

The proprietors of the administration evidently thought it was business to have congress play four months to the neglect of needed legislation. Even in the discussion of the new tariff law the minority was largely denied the right of criticism, and no time given for debate on the more important schedules. Time was too precious. When the bill came back from the conference committee, it passed the house after a few hours' debate. When the minority asked for more time, the chairman of the committee on ways and means objected, saying that talk was expensive and was costing the treasury $100,000 a day. Strange that he was not overcome by this streak of economy during the four months when the house was doing nothing. If it cost $100,000 a day to discuss the tariff bill, it cost the same each day during that four months, but not one of the speaker's assistants complained of the expense until the minority desired to criticise the Sugar trust measure known as the Dingley bill.

The rules of the house expressly state that:

"Unless otherwise specially ordered by the house, the speaker shall appoint, at the commencement of each congress, the following standing committees." (Rule 10.)

Then follows a list of 57 committees. On the first day of the session the speaker appointed three of these committees—the committees on rules, on mileage and on ways and means—and positively refused to appoint the other 54 until the afternoon of the last day of the session. He tried to justify himself and throw the responsibility upon the house by claiming that a majority of its members indorsed his course because they had the power to compel him to appoint the committees, but refused to exercise that power. This was true, but it was no less a violation of the rules. It was only another mortifying exhibition of the speaker's arbitrary power. The majority party controlled the house, the caucus controlled the party, but the speaker and his dozen lieutenants controlled the caucus.

Thus it was that one man was enabled to domineer over the house and dictate legislation for 70,000,000 of people. In the appointment of committees the speaker necessarily surrenders some of his power. Committees and members of committees are entitled to certain privileges where individual members would be powerless. To make these appointments involved the possibility of the house taking the reins in its own hands and proceeding with the performance of its duties by considering a few of the numerous bills already introduced. There were other reasons why rule 10 was defiantly ignored. Each member is anxious to be placed on good committees, and there is always an energetic struggle by members of the majority party for chairmanships. Members who were known to despise the speaker's methods and privately threatened a revolt would smile sweetly upon him and outwardly indorse every movement he made, hoping thereby to be preferred. Nobody understood this better than the speaker; hence his resolute determination to put off these appointments until the last day of the session.

The crowning act of absurdity was the adoption by the house, two hours before final adjournment, of what is known as the "currency commission resolution," providing for the appointment by the president of 11 commissioners to "investigate and report what changes if any are necessary and expedient in our present banking and currency laws," etc. It carried with it an appropriation of $100,000 and was a clear attempt to indirectly delegate the power over financial legislation to a few men who would be responsible to no one but the president and the bankers. It was an admission on the part of those who voted for it that they were either incapable of legislating upon the subject or were anxious to have certain changes inaugurated without assuming the responsibility. The president's message recommending this resolution was laid before the house only a few hours before adjournment and after the hour for adjournment had been fixed. Of course it was not expected that the resolution would receive the sanction of both houses, the senate wisely refusing to take up the subject at that late hour. The proposition itself was preposterous, the president's message was a laughable exhibition of weakness, and the forcing of the resolution through the house at that late hour was a burlesque upon legislation.

The session from beginning to end was a huge farce, which would have been comical had it not been for the unfortunate condition of the country and the crying need of wholesome legislation.—Hon. W. D. Vincent, M. C. (Pop.), in New Time.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

ALLAN LINE.
Portland to Liverpool.

MONGOLIAN 1 January
PARISIAN 8 January
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Cabin, $32.50; Second Cabin, $34. Steerage, $22.50; Prepaid, $23.50.

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Via Derry and Galway.

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9000 Tons, is intended to sail from Boston as follows for Queenstown and Liverpool:

SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 3 P. M.
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Saloon passage $60 and upwards, according to location. Second cabin (very superior accommodations), $42.50; round passage, $78.37. Steerage passage $25.50.

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Str. Labrador sails Saturday, Dec. 25. Str. Vancouver sails Wednesday, Jan. 5. Low passage rates. Saloon, $50. Second Cabin, $36.25. Steerage, $23.50. For passage, plans, etc., apply to John Farley & Sons, Agents, 103 State St., Boston, or to local agents, Denis Murphy, 18 Appleton street, Lowell, F. B. Leeds, 5 Bridge street, Lowell.

LADIES' SKATING BOOTS
IN BUTTON AND LACE.
Coin Too, Low Heels, worth $2.00. Special Sale Price
$1.50 A PAIR.
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Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

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Different makes with the latest designs.

ESTEY
Parlors over the Railroad Bank, is where you can save money and the terms are easy.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

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CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.
Orders received for cleaning, dyeing, and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

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44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

Ales, Wines and Liquors
Are privileged by a vote on the license question to be sold in this city for another year, and if you wish to purchase these goods, go where they always have the best brands of these goods, and that place is
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MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

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ELECTRICIANS.
72 MIDDLE STREET.

You Have Struck the Right Place
When you have found
PETER WATSON'S
Celebrated Bakeries
For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at
52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 465 LAWRENCE STREET.
If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

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The Famous
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25c. Per Pair and up.
MORE THAN
5000 Pairs in Stock.
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For Thawing Out
Frozen Pipes
TO KEEP YOUR WATER AND STEAM PIPES PROTECTED FROM COLD USE
MINERAL WOOL HAIR FELT.

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63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN
This old hostelry has been refitted and furnished and is up-to date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.
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HAVE YOU HEARD OF
Sam Smith
He is the Boot and Shoe Dealer at
111 MARKET ST.
His stock is the best, and the prices are the lowest in this city. Box Calf Shoes at from $2.50 to $3, and for repairing he is the champion low price shoe man. Men's Shoes tapped and heeled, 60c; hand sewed $1. Ladies' Shoes tapped and heeled, 40c. Children's 30c. The very best of stock used in repairs of all kinds. Rubber Boots repaired in first-class manner. Remember the place SAM SMITH, opposite Carpet mill, 111 Market Street.

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Fifth Lecture
On Thursday Evening, Jan. 6, '96
AT 8 O'CLOCK BY
W. P. ATWOOD, B. S.,
of the Hamilton Mfg. Co. Subject:
'Dyeing of Textiles'
in the Lecture Hall of the School
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CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.
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WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.
FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED, AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.
NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.
NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.
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WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that we are first class carpenters at 462 Market street. John W. Kinnan, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or brilliant printing rooms. Apply at Leggett & Co., One Price Jewelers, 79 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS (Diamond Brand) are the best, safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

I CAN'T SLEEP—CONFOUND THE BUGS. You can if you use Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs. 25c at Dows', Central street, A. Moore', Gorham street, pharmacists.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes Dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine, and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at Sun office.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE—CORNER of Reed and Fifth street, two story house, large barn, 5500 feet of land, lots of fruit. This is a nice place. Price $1000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—BOARDING AND LODGING house of 22 rooms. Price $950. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED — HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 559 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

FOR SALE—ON BRANCH STREET, GOOD house and barn, large lot of land. This can be bought at a bargain and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—NEAR BROADWAY AND Phillips street, good cottage house, large lot of land on easy terms. Price $1300. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. I can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co, Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—NEAR SARGENT STREET, new two tenement house, 7 rooms to each. All modern improvements. On easy terms. $3500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

BACHELORS WILL FIND NICE FURNISHED sunny rooms, well appointed, at 145 Cross street, Mrs. Nawn.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage house of 7 rooms on easy terms. Price $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

TO LET—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, bath room, hot and cold water, etc. Rent low; call or address B 132 Stackpole St.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters scrupulously answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 176 Tremont street, Boston.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LADY AND MEN canvassers. Something new. Salary and commission. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central street.

I WILL FURNISH MONEY TO PATENT and promote a good invention for an interest. Address Business, P. O. Box 672, New York, N. Y.

LOST—A BULL TERRIER RED AND WHITE pup, about four months old. Reward at 11 Willie street.

CANVASSERS WANTED — IN LOWELL, for a good selling article. Address M. A. Scanlan & Co., P. O. Box 291, Lawrence, Mass.

FOUR AGENTS IMMEDIATELY. TO handle quick seller in Lowell and vicinity, men of experience on house canvassing preferred. 62 Middlesex street, room 22; 2 to 5 only.

LOST—FROM HIS CARRIAGE A PHYSIcian's hand bag containing medicine and instruments. Whoever shall return the same to No. 17 Kirk street shall be handsomely rewarded.

FOUND THREE KEYS TIED TOGETHER with a string, in front of Chalifoux's store Saturday night. Owner can have by calling at this office.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK at home. I pay $8 to $18 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method, anyone who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time; day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address H. A. Gripp, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

SLEIGHS—1 FINE NEW SLEIGH, 1 GOOD second-hand sleigh, 1 good Pung for sale very cheap 59 Robins street.

LOST—A ROLL OF BILLS ENCIRCLED BY an elastic band. Probably lost in the vicinity Chapel, Charlet, Gorham and Summer streets. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to the owner. Call at the Sun office for information.

STOP PAYING RENT:
Moody street—new modern dwelling, 8 rooms attic, bath room, pantry, sideboard, hot and cold water, furnace heat, maple floors, piazzas, balcony, bulk head, cemented cellar, etc. Seventh avenue new 2 1-2 story house, 8 rooms, attic, pantry, bath room, hot and cold water, maple floors, piazza and balcony, nice cellar. Each lot is high, dry and very sightly. Small amount down, balance $12 a month. Albert J. Ryan, 20A Hildreth Building, (old PostOffice.)

Land Sale
In Pawtucketville
In the New District
Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.
WM. H. EMERY.

A Few Left.
Notwithstanding our large sales of Creme Pure Rye during the holidays, we still have a few bottles left which we will close out at the ridiculously low price of 95c. per quart bottle, former price was $1.25.
JOHN M. PEVEY,
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Best Line of 10c. Sheet Music
In Lowell at
GREEN'S,
Big cut in prices of Pianos at Green's, 223 Central Street.

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
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THE OHIO BATTLE RAGING

Charges oF Bribery Made Against Hanna's Managers by Democrats.

The Outcome of the Struggle Still Said to be in Doubt Although the Anti-Hanna Republicans Say They are Still Confident.

Columbus, O., Jan. 6.—Although the legislature has adjourned till Monday, both sides of the senatorial contest will continue to hold conferences daily and nightly. The secret work will continue till next Tuesday, when the two branches will vote separately for senator and the roll-call will show whether any changes have been made. The doubtful members made no flop yesterday. They are receiving the united and untiring attention of the steering committees and outside workers.

The anti-Hanna Republicans expect all of their followers here Monday for a large demonstration at the inauguration. Although many Republican clubs have cancelled their engagement for quarters, it is believed that the efforts of the anti-Hanna Republicans to have a big demonstration as usual will succeed. The Hanna men will also take advantage of the excursion rates to have Republican delegations here to protest against the "combine" with Democrats.

The expected deadlock will not begin till next Wednesday, when the two houses will ballot jointly for senator, and will continue to ballot from day to day until there is an election.

Letters and telegrams from protesting Republican clubs and committees and others continue to pour in on the governor and the Republican members who are co-operating with the Democrats, and some of these messages appeal to Senator Foraker to come to the relief of the party by declaring it to be the duty of all Republicans to stand by the decree of the Toledo state convention and support Senator Hanna.

In reply to the reports about Secretary Sherman, Assistant Secretary Day, Congressman Grosvenor and others being made the Republican senatorial nominee, Senator Hanna said positively that he would never retire. He was nominated by the Toledo convention for senator, and could not retire in favor of another. If he was defeated, the responsibility would rest on those who were now co-operating with the Democrats. The senator insisted that he would win.

The standing committees have not been announced in either house, and "the combine" is using the patronage to hold its men in line. In the senate Senator Burke showed some tendency to co-operate with his Republican colleagues. The Democrats wanted to report the committees, but Burke stopped it by saying he would vote with the Republicans. Later Mr. Burke was in conference with Senator Hanna, and spent most of his time with the Hanna workers.

The Republicans announced yesterday that they would hold no joint senatorial caucus last night, and the Democrats made the same announcement. The anti-Hanna Republicans will have no caucus, so that there will be no test of strength till next Tuesday. While the Hanna men are still short three or more votes on the current claims of both sides, yet "the combine" is having its troubles in fixing on some one who can command all the Democratic votes, as well as those of the dissenting Republicans.

The Columbus Press, the leading Democratic organ of central Ohio, in its leading editorial says: "In order to elect a senator in opposition to Hanna, it will be necessary to have a perfect coalition between the Bryan Democrats and the Foraker Republicans. There are no votes to spare. Mr. Hanna and his assistants are not only trying to secure votes for him, but they are by the same means and methods trying to prevent the opposition to him from agreeing on any other candidate. It is known there are Democratic members of the legislature who are much disinclined to vote for any Republican for senator and who would almost as willingly see Mr. Hanna elected senator as any other Republican who thinks and votes as Hanna does on public questions; but it would now come with rather bad grace from any Democrats who voted for Mason to refuse to vote for an honest Republican for senator in opposition to Hanna upon the ground that he was in principle opposed to voting for Republicans under any circumstances."

Lewis C. Bernard, the Democratic leader from Cincinnati and the manager for John R. McLean, said: "There will be no election for a long series of ballots. The Democrats will scatter their votes." This is taken to mean that the Democrats will not be able to agree in their caucus on a candidate. The anti-Hanna Republicans announce positively that under no circumstances will they vote for a Democrat.

The Press came out with a sensational extra last night, announcing that the Democratic prosecuting attorney has presented the senatorial situation to the grand jury. The Press says sworn statements have been submitted to the grand jury from Representative and Mrs. Griffith of Union county, Representatives Spellmyer and Monter of Cincinnati; N. R. Hysell of Columbus and others, against certain workers for Hanna. This affair is pronounced an attempt at intimidation by the Hanna men.

The feature of the day was the passage in the house (its first measure and by unanimous vote) of a bill repealing the law for 50-year franchises to street railways. This repealing bill was introduced by Representative Bramley, one of the Republicans opposing Hanna, and the Bramley bill was considered as aimed at Hanna. After Bramley spoke for his bill, Mr. Boxwell replied and charged Bramley with using his bill for defense and buncombe. Boxwell said he voted for the 50-year franchise law in the last legislature and was sorry for it, but he did not then understand the measure, and was induced to support it by Senator Foraker, who was urging the members to pass that law. The debate became general and it was freely charged by members that Senator Hanna was at the state house two years ago, as well as Foraker, lobbying for the franchise law.

VICTIMS OF SWINDLES.

Salem, Mass., Jan. 6.—The fact has been brought to light that two of the leading jewelry firms of this city, who advertise largely in the leading magazines and do a very extensive mail and express order business throughout the country, were the victims of a clever swindle at Christmas time. At that time one of the firms received an order for $150 worth of goods from a person in Willow Grove, Pa., who enclosed a United States express money order in payment for the same. The other firm at the same time received an order for $100 worth of goods from the same party, who paid for them in a similar manner. These orders were accepted without question, but the United States Express company now makes affidavit that the orders are not genuine, and were not issued in due form, being forged upon blanks stolen from the company.

LOOKS WITH DISAPPROVAL.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 6.—The Monitor, Senator W. E. Chandler's paper, in an editorial Wednesday, said: "Recent utterances of Senator Gallinger and Representative Sulloway, in which they declare against international bimetallism, are unfortunate. We cannot look with approval upon attempts to force this issue, either by statesmen in other sections or by those of New Hampshire. We should in this state firmly adhere to the St. Louis platform and to Mr. McKinley's present attitude, and keep the party united as it was in March, 1896, when Senator Gallinger manfully contended for bimetallism, and secured for it practically the unanimous approval of the Republican state convention, as against the single gold standard advocated almost alone by Colonel Rollins."

"HOUSE OF LORDS."

Brockton, Mass., Jan. 6.—The contention between Fletcher Webster post, G. A. R., and the Massachusetts department body, or, as it was termed in the post's attack, "the house of lords," has reached another stage which promises more interesting features for the veterans. Commander Henry T. Brown of the post has received notice that General Williams of Providence, inspector on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Gobin, will visit the post on Wednesday. General Williams will also visit the department headquarters and will look up the records bearing upon the controversy. The post members believe that an effort is on foot to straighten out matters before the department convention is held.

WASHINGTON'S ADVICE.

New York, Jan. 6.—Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, when asked if the Chinese complications would render it necessary to have the United States more fully represented in those waters, said: "No, I do not think we will require any more of our vessels over there. We always keep a pretty good fleet of ships in those waters, and I do not think we will want any more."

Referring to Senator Teller's declaration that this country should interfere to prevent the dismemberment of China, Secretary Long said: "As far as the complication in those foreign countries is concerned we ought to follow the advice of George Washington."

CLOTH TOOK A DROP.

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 5.—The cloth market for nearby futures took another drop yesterday, and a small sale, rumored to be 2000 pieces weekly, was made for January, February and March delivery at 2 3-16 cents, a drop of 1-16th. It is also reported that spots were sold at the same figure, but this cannot be verified. The reduction almost offsets the benefit derived by the reduction in wages and the consequent decrease of the cost of production.

OUGHT NOT TO DECEIVE.

New York, Jan. 6.—One of the recently discovered counterfeit $100 silver certificates was received at the sub-treasury in this city from Washington, and was examined by several down-town tellers, as well as by the sub-treasury experts. Most of them declared that it ought not to deceive any one accustomed to handling such money. The oldest expert in the sub-treasury declared that he had seen many superior counterfeits.

First class printing done at this office.

Oh, How They Hurt.

Neuralgic pains are often so acute, that the poor sufferer becomes, almost, frenzied with the intensity of the pain. Salvation Oil will instantly relieve and effectually cure neuralgia, so there is no reason why a moment's pain should be endured. Mr. Jacob Klein, 1036 Main St., Evansville, Ind., writes: "My wife suffered from neuralgia for seven years and since she used Salvation Oil, she has not had a spell. I think it is the best liniment I have ever tried, and I would not be without a bottle of it in the house. I had the rheumatism for five years and had tried a great many liniments, and must say that Salvation Oil did me more good than any other remedy." Salvation Oil is sold everywhere for 25 cents.

O'NEILL TO HANG

Gov. Wolcott Refuses to Interfere.

DR. WOODBRIDGE'S PLEA IS IN VAIN.

O'Neill Bids Farewell to His Family.

Boston, Jan. 6.—A hearing lasting five hours was given by the governor yesterday to Dr. Woodbridge of Williamstown, Mass., who wrote a letter some days since requesting permission to submit his views on the medical testimony in the case of John O'Neil, who is under sentence to be hanged tomorrow in Greenfield for the McCloud murder.

Dr. Woodbridge, who is one of the most eminent physicians in Massachusetts, and at the present time is connected with Williams college, attempted to show by his testimony that the work of the medical examiner and the physicians who examined the body of Mrs. McCloud was not conclusive of murder; also that it would be impossible for the clutch of a human hand on the throat of a person to break the rings of the trachea or windpipe. Dr. Woodbridge claimed that the physician in handling the body, which was frozen, could, by turning the neck, cause the rings to break; that conclusions reached by experts were impossible and improbable; and that if the woman was subject to epileptic fits she could have received the injuries found on the body by falling.

The governor thought that sufficient ground had not been furnished for interference, and decided that the law must take its course.

THE VIENNA DISCOVERY.

New York, Jan. 6.—The medical fraternity in this city is much interested in the report from Vienna, that Dr. Schenck had discovered the secret of exercising an influence over females so as to fix the sex of their offspring. Dr. G. Schrady, editor of the Medical Record, said: "I think Dr. Schenck's discovery is probably a revival of the old theory which holds that the sex of a child is determined, wholly or in part, by the manner in which its parents are nourished. The study of animals has shown that the female, when confined to a low diet, if it conceives at all, will bring forth a male. Contrarily, when the diet is of high nutrition the issue is likely to be female. The reason for this seems to be that the male is much the heartier, and that it will live and thrive in its embryonic state on a minimum of nutrition. The breeders of all sorts of animals have gone to great lengths in attempts indubitably to prove this theory, and to a certain extent the results bear it out. Of course there are exceptions."

"In a manner of speaking, then, doctor, the law in the human family would give to the rich more daughters and to the poor more sons?"

"It would, and it does. The children of the weak mother will be oftener sons than daughters. Statistics prove this. Go down through the tenement districts in a great city and see how the male child overwhelms in numbers the female. In vegetation the law is immutable. Female plants thrive as the same sex thrives in the human world where nutrition is highest. The male plant will cling and grow where it would seem impossible for the tiniest tendril to catch hold."

Other medical experts substantiated Dr. Schrady's statements.

FATALITIES IN BOSTON.

Boston, Jan. 6.—In East Boston last night Mrs. Annie King, 56 years old, attempted to fill a lighted kerosene lamp and as a result was so terribly burned that she died a few hours after at the hospital.

While working on a four-story building in Roxbury, Charles Bonnafont, 52 years old, fell from the roof to the ground, receiving injuries from which he died while being conveyed to the hospital.

TWENTY KILLED.

London, Ont., Jan. 6.—It now appears that there were 20 deaths from the collapse of the floor of the city hall. To the list of dead, the name of John Hamilton Fortner has been added. The boy, Allen Towe, although seriously injured, is still alive. The others reported dead but are alive are: Wilson Carrouthers, John Burgess, Herman Hilbert, John Fellows and James McLean.

LAST NIGHT'S POLO.

In Fall River—Fall Rivers, 6; Salems, 3.

In Pawtucket—Pawtuckets, 5; Providences, 4.

In Lewiston—Lewistons, 7; Rocklands, 3.

In Meriden—Meridens, 4; New Britains, 2.

In Waterbury—New Havens, 7; Waterburys, 1.

HAD ASSAULTED GIRLS.

Northampton, Mass., Jan. 6.—Justice Fessenden has sent William C. Cleary and Patrick J. Guiholn to state prison for not less than 12 nor more than 20 years; Napoleon Granger, for not less than three nor more than seven years. All were convicted of criminally assaulting girls.

that cough or throat trouble may go to your lungs. What does that mean?

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar isn't claimed to cure consumption, but it will often prevent it. A positive cure for a cough. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

AN ANTI-REFORM FIGHT

Foes and Friends Heard on the Civil Service Law.

Judgment of a Leader in Modifying the Movement—Congressman Moody's Views Given—He Favors Two Changes.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The debate on the civil service begun in the house yesterday, based on the item in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill for the maintenance of the commission. It promises to continue at least until the end of this week, with a possibility that it may run longer. It is generally admitted on both sides that the appropriation bill will stand, as the anti-civil service reformers do not seriously contemplate an attempt to strike it out. The debate, therefore, is only preliminary to any program which the enemies of the law may agree upon. The members of the house are divided into three camps on the question—those who stand by the law, those who advocate its entire repeal, and those who desire its modification.

These divisions were apparent in the debate yesterday, the nature of which was not as stirring as had been anticipated. Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.), a reformer, said the civil service law protected officials who received $70,000,000 in salaries per annum; yet he had no sympathy with those who believed the law was perfect and should only be modified by extension. He thought those who were placed under the protection of the law by executive order should be compelled to submit to a test of their efficiency, and he also believed that some method should be found to preserve, if not restore, the efficiency of the service. The remedy was not a civil pension list, the first step toward which had been taken in the treasury department when 70 clerks had been reduced to practically a pension salary and given to understand that they could work or not as they chose. The merit system only contemplated tenure during efficiency, he maintained. Mr. Moody said that if the plans of the radical opponents of the civil service should prevail and the 170,000 offices should be turned over to the present administration to fill, congressmen and senators would flee from Washington crying: "Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness."

Mr. Landis (Rep., Ind.) favored a modification of the law which, he said, would doubtless earn for him a reputation as a spoilsman. He sneered at the professional civil service reformers. He had never known those who called themselves the "better element" who were not narrow, selfish, bigoted and dangerous. They had bulldozed and cowed national conventions and hypotized presidents while they managed themselves to sit continuously at the banquet table. Mr. Landis denounced Mr. Cleveland's methods in his second administration, describing particularly what took place in the government printing office, to the head of which he said Mr. Cleveland appointed a man who would do the "dirty work." On a single day, he said, Public Printer Benedict discharged 150 men. That was known at the government printing office as "bloody Monday." On another day he discharged 420. When 1800 removals had been made and 1800 Democrats appointed, Mr. Cleveland pressed the button, and the civil service blanket was thrown over them. He read what purported to be a literal transcript of the reasons assigned for the discharge of the Republican employes in the secret record of Mr. Benedict's private secretary. Some of them were very amusing and kept the house in a roar.

When he had concluded the reading, Mr. Perkins (Rep., Ia.) asked if it was proposed to return to a system which made such a recital possible.

"No," replied Mr. Landis, "but we want to modify the law."

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Ia.) protested against the production of the record of one man in condemnation of the best system yet devised for the purification of the government service.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.), in reply to Mr. Landis, asserted that the record showed that when the civil service was extended to the government printing office only 31 percent of the employes had been appointed under a Democratic administration, while 41 percent had been appointed by a Republican public printer.

At 4:55 the house adjourned.

SENATE'S SHARP DEBATE.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The presentation of replies of the members of the cabinet to the resolution calling for information as to the application of the civil service law to the various departments of the government, together with the consideration of the bill establishing a bureau for the twelfth census, precipitated a sharp debate in the senate.

Mr. Cullom, the author of the resolution, thought that a modification in the law ought to be made, as the authors had drifted far away from the original intention of the authors of the civil service law.

Mr. Allen (Neb.) charged that the law was openly and daily violated, and said it was a hiss and by-word among the people.

Mr. Cockrell declared that it was presumptuous in Secretary Sherman to make recommendation to congress, that certain positions in his department should be excepted from the classified service when the president had full authority to make the exceptions he recommended. He thought an effort was being made to tie the president's hands.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, gave notice that he would next Monday and daily thereafter move that the senate consider in executive session the Hawaiian annexation treaty until it was disposed of finally. Senator Davis' announcement was preceded by active work on the part of the friends of the treaty prior to the opening of the senate and also on the floor after the senate convened. They do not feel absolutely sure of securing the 60 votes necessary to ratify the treaty, but are very hopeful of getting that number.

ANTI-REFORMERS' PLAN.

Appointments For Five Years and Power of Removal Regulated.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The bill for the reform of the civil service law which has been drafted by a special committee of Republican members of the house opposed to the system in its present form makes sweeping changes in the present system, the most important of which is the establishment of a five-year tenure of office for those government employes who are brought within the terms of the bill.

The measure limits the application of the civil service system to the departments in Washington and to localities where the total number of employes exceeds 25. All appointees are commissioned for five years, with the power of removal clearly regulated and vested in the appointing power. It is provided, however, that no removal shall be made for political or religious causes, and in case of removal the causes shall be specified and the papers made a record of the office.

All persons now in the public service are to terminate their service five years from the time that the act takes effect. The measure recognizes the general eligibility of these persons for reappointment. It includes in the civil service postal clerks and letter carriers in offices having over 10 employes, exclusive of subordinates. It limits the civil service regulations to clerks whose compensation is from $900 to $1800 per year, and includes as clerks, copyists, computers, counters and draftsmen.

It is pointed out that the essential idea of the foregoing bill is to take out of the civil service all responsible and important offices, limiting it only to clerks in Washington and certain large cities, and in these cases fixing a tenure of office of five years.

The members of the special committee framing the bill are well pleased with their labors, saying that the original purpose of the civil service has been retained and that its radical expansions have been cut off.

HIS CHIEF TROUBLE.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Complying with the resolution of Dec. 18 regarding changes in the civil service law, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson sent the following letter to the senate: "The chief trouble I find in the department of agriculture exists in the bureau of animal industry between inspectors, assistant inspectors, stock examiners and taggers, covered into the service without examination, and the only marked inefficiency I find in the work of any class of employes in the department is among the above mentioned employes of the bureau of animal industry and in certain of the state statistical agents, who were also covered into the service without examination. These matters can be remedied by the president by exempting certain positions from the classified service, or by the head of the department through departmental examinations."

ADVANCE GUARD LEFT.

New York Jan. 6.—Among the passengers who sailed by the Normannia this week was Ira D. Sankey, the well-known evangelical singer and author of songs. Mr. Sankey was accompanied by a large party of friends, who form the advance guard of a large Palestine expedition next month under the guidance of the Rev. Russell H. Conwell of Philadelphia. Mr. Sankey intends spending four weeks on the Nile and seeing Egypt.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever 10c, 25c. If C C C fail, druggists refund money.

BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP.

But a beautiful skin cannot exist unless the blood be pure. Every woman can bring to her cheeks the rosy and delicate hues of youth by taking Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, which cleanses the blood imperceptibly but effectually of all impurities, banishing pimples, eruptions, itch, boils, carbuncles, and sallow color. Call on F. H. Butler & Co., 265 Central street and 591 Middlesex street and get a trial package free. Large package, 25 cents.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

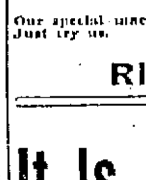
NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb can $1.20. Six cans $5. Exp. paid. Sample of "BEST POULTRY PAPER" sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

Woman's Best Friend—Dirt's Worst Enemy.

Largest package—greatest economy. THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.



EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE Co., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

15 Per Cent. Cut Down on Prices

8c. Roast Beef for 5c.

J. P. Squire's Sugar Cured Hams, regular price 10c., now 8c.

Fine Dairy Butter, regular price 23c., now 20c., and all kinds of Fresh and Salt Fish, Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables.

You can save from 10 to 20 per cent. on your Provisions this week by calling at the

IMMENSE MARKET AND BUTTER HOUSE

60-70-72 Prescott Street, Opposite Market. Tel. 20-3.

Skates Hollow Ground 15c.

Our special machine for hollow grinding gives the Skate a sharp and lasting edge. Just try us.

RING'S, 225 Dutton Street.

It Is Like This

In building and repairing Carriages to carry out successfully the wishes and needs of a customer.

It requires one with experience, the wherewithal to do work with individual supervision of all details, together with well trained and skilled help to accomplish what every one is entitled to—the very best for his money.

With the many years of experience for your guidance and the superior facilities at our command we solicit your orders for new work or repairing in all its branches.

The SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY

WORTHEN STREET.

A Happy New Year

Thanking our patrons for favors the past year, we intend to be alive and try to keep prices down next year.

Best Haxall Superlative $6 bbl.
Best Haxall Superlative 75c. bag.
Best St. Louis $5.25 and $5.50 bbl.
Best St. Louis 70c. a bag.

F. M. BARNEY & CO.

Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provision Dealers

415 MIDDLESEX STREET.

28 THORNDIKE STREET Wamesit Bank Block.

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J. H. COSTELLO, CARPENTER and JOBBER

120 LAWRENCE STREET.

All order promptly attended to.

THE KLONDIKE CAFE,

120 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3.00; Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket, 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 129 Middle Street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on

Joseph J. Johnson,

328 SUFFOLK STREET,

Agent for the McPhail and other first-class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $25 Suits for $15, his $28 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.

Few doors from the corner of Central St.

W. F. TRUMBELL

Has fixed it so that everybody can have a Piano. Read this offer. I will sell two fine

UPRIGHT PIANOS

with Stool, Cover and Book for

$185.00.

The one that gets here first will be more than lucky.

101 Westford Street

IS THE PLACE.

Incandescent Gas Lamp

95c.

The same lamp I have been selling for $2.00. The best mantle on the market. Cut this out and bring it in and get a '98 calendar for it.

Geo. H. Bachelder,

SOLE AGENT,

23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.

Telephone 507-3.

R. J. MOWER,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN

285 Central Street.

THEY WONDER WHY

Jacob Doll is selling so many PIANOS. The reason why is plain. The quality is up, the price is down, the touch is wonderful, the tone is powerful, the scale is perfect, the cases are up to date and forty other reasons. Jacob Doll High Grade Pianos, 3-2 Merrimack street, Associate Building, opp. City Hall, Sam L. Orr, Manager.

Lowell High Grade

FERTILIZERS

Lowest in Price, Highest in Standard.

FOR SALE BY

E. N. Wood & Co.,

19-23 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

THOMA'S FAMOUS BAYREUTH COSTUMES.

The First Attempt to Change From the Greek to the Teutonic.

A FEATURE OF THE GREAT WAGNER SEASON.

Here Reproduced from the Drawings Made by the Noted German Artist.

New York.—While there will be no regular opera season in New York this winter, preparations are now on foot for one of the grandest of Wagner festivals, and which in interest will be surpassed only by that at Bayreuth. But the feature of the cycle will be, aside from the music, the costuming. As is well known to Wagner enthusiasts, no attempt had ever been made to perfect the costuming of these operas until the last season at Bayreuth, when the greatest of theatrical artists, Hans Thoma, was engaged for this part of the production. And these famous Thoma costumes are to be a feature of the New York Wagner cycle.

The participation of this artist in the work at Bayreuth was a great event in the history of art. Hans Thoma draws his inspiration for form and color from the same source of pure Germanic feeling, which inspired the music-drama, and with a true artist's intuition he has adapted his own art to that of the latter. Few may have become aware of this, because the eye, accustomed to the traditional, was not delighted but confused by the new, and the artistic impression was contrary to the conventional taste in modern art.

But however one may judge of it, the fact remains, that in the external appearance of the characters something entirely new and highly impressive was presented, and that this appearance as a dramatic factor in the art-ensemble played a much more effective role than ever before.

Perhaps the most difficult problem was the drapery of the women. The principal type created by the master is a simple wide gown, with a circle round the waist and caught up again with a second girdle above the knee. It is slightly cut out at the neck, and the long wide sleeves, widening toward the wrist, are fastened above the elbow by a narrow band. In the case of Fricka they are fastened a second time at the wrist while those of Freia and Gudrun flow down to the knee. This is one of the most beautiful and unique inventions for female's apparel. The task mentioned above, to place the Germanic against the antique ideal of dress, seems thus admirably accomplished. Severity combined with grace, dignity with vivacity, a noble sensuousness with a chaste reserve, these may be designated as the chief characteristics of this style of dress. In the manifold, picturesque movement of the rhythmically waving folds is to be found the characteristic of the Germanic style as distinguished from the plastic repose and the clearly outlined form of the Greek.

Differences in the textures worn, in the manner of arranging the folds and draperies, in the girdling, and, as mentioned above, in the arrangement of the ends of the sleeves, serve to mark the individual characteristics of the women.

Aside from this principal type of female attire, which may also be designated as the court costume of the God-descended queens, three others may be distinguished. The first is common to Erda and the Nornes. It is a wide straight gown gathered close at the neck, with tolerably wide sleeves. Erda wears these latter free, while those of the Nornes are wound around by cords. The Nornes wear a simple kerchief round the head, while from Erda's hair flows like a falling flood a long, thin veil held to the head by a broad band, a costume, which in its primitiveness of design and the absence of all attempt at effectiveness by ornamentation, expresses primeval being in darkness and solitude, and exhibits a beauty developed only to its first stage, symmetry.

The second type is the costume of the Valkyries, which the artist has given in the figures of Brunhilde and Waltraute. They, too, wear the draped court dress, the sleeves of which, however, flow out between the armplates, which here take the place of the ornamental bands. A silver-scaled shirt of mail encloses Brunhilde's slim form. On her dauntless head she wears a silver helmet following the lines of the head and showing beneath it the flowing hair. On the helmet perches a bird with lightly spread wing as if ready for flight. This helmet, which as well as the armor becomes Siegfried's war-array in the Gotterdammerung, gives eloquent expression to the heroic, while, on the other hand, the fried's war-array in the Gotterdammerung), on which the wings of the bird droop as if wounded, makes clear the agonized condition of the soul of the Valkyrie, who no longer performs her warlike duties.

The smooth, slender form of the fish gave the motive for the third type, the Rhine-nymphs. Glittering scaled bodices enclosed the bust, and a long flow of robes of fine texture and narrow strips of cloth drawn over the shoulders undulate with the gliding motion of the water, in which long, loose hair forms new waves.

If in the costumes of the women there may be distinguished several distinct types, those of the men present a yet greater individual variety. The characterization resulted in decidedly personal forms. Royally majestic and radiant in gold-bronze armor, deep-blue tunic and purple mantle, Wotan appears before us as the God of War and ruler of Val in the Valkyrie. The terribly irrestible force of will is realized in the hardly-wrought, firmly-set helmet-wings which appear to be growing out of the head itself and which strive not, like Brunhilde's, lightly and blissfully upward, but press mightily forward like a huge thunder cloud.

From the original drawings of Hans Thoma.

THE COSTUMES OF SIEGFRIED AND BRUNHILDE.

Germany's Latest Types of New Warships.

The Kaiser Friedrich and the Fuerst Bismarck Nearly Ready for Service.

THE HERTHA, THE THIRD OF THE NEW NAVY.

How These Vessels Will Compare With Our Own Kearsarge and Kentucky.

All eyes are on Germany! The persistency of the young Kaiser has brought about a complete change of sentiment in the matter of naval aggrandizement, and to-day the shipbuilders of the empire are straining every nerve to increase the German fleet to a point commensurate with its military grandeur on land. The reichstag is again in session, busied with the naval bill, and by March when the new appropriations will have been passed, the stocks will be ready for six or seven additional battle ships.

The three new ships lately added to the German Navy are the "Kaiser Friedrich III.," the "Hertha," and the "Fuerst Bismarck." The Kaiser Friedrich, a battleship of the first-class, is the largest one in the German Navy. Its displacement is 11,050 tons, and it carries four ten-inch guns. In other respects it is modeled after the latest battleships of the English navy. Its coal-carrying capacity is 650 tons. It has a triple-screw engine and its speed is eighteen knots per hour.

The Fuerst Bismarck is an armored cruiser of the first class and is the only one of its kind in the German Navy.

The Hertha is a cruiser of the second class, and is a companion ship to the Princess Wilhelm, Irene and Gefion.

In the meantime our own country is not idle. The United States has no longings for colonial aggrandizement, but it is persistently pursuing the peaceful construction of battleships cruisers, torpedo-boats, etc. The main object in view is to protect our great seaboard and these vessels are designed more for the defense of seaboard cities than for offensive war at long range.

Our two newest vessels in the navy are the Kentucky and the Kearsage. Their construction will probably soon be followed by four others of the same kind.

The Kentucky and the Kearsage will cost $2,250,000 each and will be the most powerful battleships ever built by any nation in the world. They belong to the class of the Massachusetts and the Indiana.

Among the features which will differentiate the Kentucky from other ships of the same class are double turrets, a new conning tower and 13-inch guns. It can concentrate the fire of two 13-inch guns and two 8-inch guns simultaneously upon an antagonist, and all ordinance experts agree that no ship afloat could resist such a blow. No armor now made for naval purposes could protect a ship against these four guns simultaneously discharged.

Each of these sea-terrors has a displacement of 11,500 tons, which is 450 tons more than the Kaiser Friedrich III., the pride of the German navy. Their length is 368 feet, extreme beam 72 feet, 2 inches, and mean draught, 23 feet, 6 inches. One great advantage which these superb warships will have over other first-class battleships is that, when fully loaded, they will draw less water than any great war vessel afloat. The largest foreign warship draws about 28 feet, while the Kentucky and the Kearsage have been designed to draw only twenty-five feet, with 1,200 tons of coal aboard. Thus they will be enabled to reach all the principal navy yards and ports of the country without much difficulty.

The advantages of the new form of turrets, which makes these two vessels different from other battleships, are claimed to be a large saving in weight, which permits of more powerful guns and machinery for the propulsion, a better concentration of fire and the ability of the vessel to discharge four guns at once in either forward or after turret.

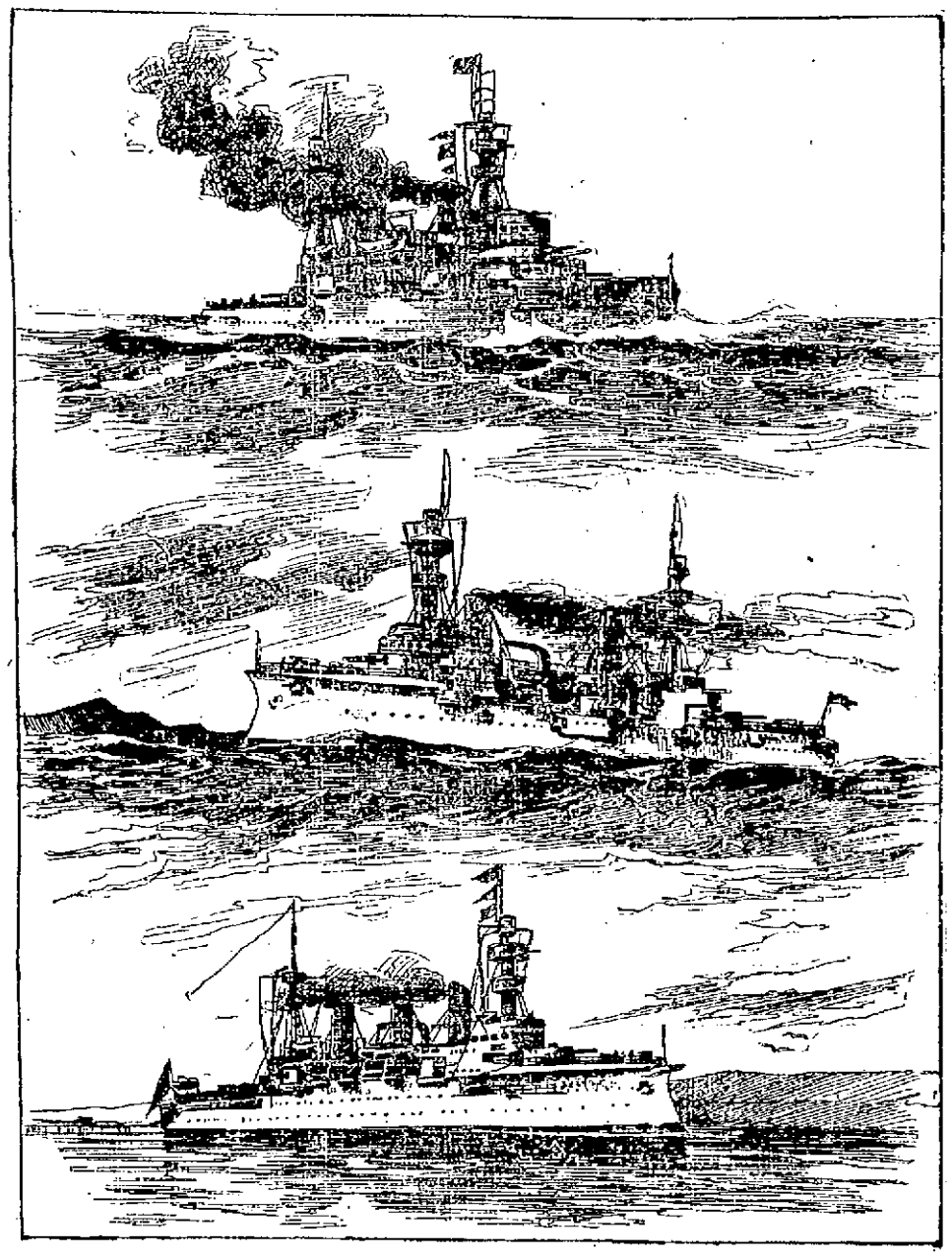
These magnificent battleships can carry their full coal supply of 1,200 tons with ease, and will enable them to steam 6,000 miles at a speed of thirteen knots, or 4,000 miles at full speed.

Germany, has, however, greater need of a strong navy than even the coast-bound republic, and the Kaiser has made his legislators fully alive to the situation. With colonial projects on foot on all sides of Africa, in the Pacific, along the Chinese coast, and with an eye askance at the South American coast, the needs of a strong navy have become very apparent. German mercantile interests are girding the globe and these must be protected.

It is therefore but just to believe that if war breaks out before the end of the century it will be due to the struggle for colonial aggrandizement in which Germany is taking no small part. She has already acquired by cession a tiny bit of coast-land in Tientsin, and now seems to seek by force the acquirement of a larger territory.

With Russia at the North, Japan at the East, England at the South and West, and Germany wherever she can squeeze her nose in, poor China may now be termed "The sick man of Asia."

—ROBERT CORSTLER.



THE "KAISER FRIEDRICH," THE "FUERST BISMARCK" AND THE "HERTHA."

Cheese as Large as a Millstone

How the Emmenthalers of Switzerland Make the Famous Product.

THE HAPPIEST CLASS OF PEOPLE ON THE GLOBE.

Thousands Are Engaged in the Industry—How the Milk is Changed to Cheese.

Langnau, Switzerland.—Cheese-making has developed into one of the most remunerative industries in Switzerland. The people engaged in this occupation are the happiest and most contented of any community in this mountainous region. They are exceedingly even-tempered and the current of their life runs as smoothly as the gentle Emme, which flows peacefully through this fruitful valley.

The Emmenthal, a valley in the canton of Berne, is traversed by a tributary of the river Aar, which rises in the Bernese overland near Grimsel Pass, winds through the picturesque Hasli Valley, forms the famous Handeck Falls, traverses the Lakes of Brienz and Thun and joins the Rhine opposite Waldshut, 170 miles from its source. The valley of the Emme is wonderfully fertile and is, perhaps, the best cultivated land in Switzerland. In Summer it is an ideal spot, a veritable garden of Eden.

The greatest industries here are the manufacture of linens and the world-famous Emmenthal cheeses, occupations which are conducive to cleanliness and cheerfulness, the two shining qualities which are quite characteristic of the light-hearted, home-loving inhabitants of this little Paradise.

The language of the people is a peculiar dialect of German. For instance, they cannot pronounce the letter "L," but sound it as though it were "U," thus showing the influence of the French tongue on German dialect.

Among the Emmenthalers are the prettiest types of women in Switzerland. With their smiling faces, rosy cheeks, bright eyes, luxuriant hair and quaint Bernese costume, they present a picture which is at once the admiration and despair of the artist whose brush fails to do justice to the subject. These handsome, hearty women wear a close-fitting bodice of violet, black or brown, invariably with stripes or various colors, and the skirt of the homespun dress is protected by an ample apron of some serviceable material. On Sunday they wear a long silk apron and collar of black satin, and are bedecked with silver or gold ornaments. The effect is strikingly picturesque. The garb of the men consists of a blue linen blouse, with white figures, and the conventional lower garment which reaches to the knees. This costume is worn by all the peasantry in Switzerland.

The small cattle-dealers and owners of cows have long since come to the conclusion that they cannot themselves handle their dairy products; hence cheese associations have been formed. These are operated in this manner: ten or twelve cattle-owners have one manufactory in common, and dispose of their dairy-products through a middleman, who receives a commission on the sales. The arrangement is, as a rule, profitable and satisfactory.

It is a singular fact that the methods of cheese-making have not advanced in two or three centuries, for now, as in olden times, the farmers still bring unskimmed milk, just as pure as it comes from the cow, in large cylinders to the cheese factory. The milk is immediately put into immense cauldrons and raised to a temperature of about seventy degrees, Farenheit. When this temperature is reached, an ingredient known to the Swiss as "lab" is added. "Lab" is the product of the fourth stomach of a calf and it causes the milk to curdle quickly. The milk is then boiled for about half an hour, when it is taken out in curdled chunks and placed into a press in just the shape in which it is to be exported. The formis usually round, from two and one-half to three and one-half feet in diameter and of varying thicknesses.

The pressing is done by means of linen cloths placed over the cheeses and pressed down. This operation is repeated six or eight times daily, fresh cloths being used every time. After two or three days of this process, the great round cheese is taken into the "lager," which is a cool room, generally facing the North, where it receives the benefit of a breeze that evaporates the moisture. In this cold-storage room the cheeses are kept for six months, and sometimes an entire year, in order that they may become sufficiently hardened for export.

After the cheeses have been stored in the "lager," the manufacturer has nothing to do except rub salt into them. This is imperative and must be done daily at first, and afterward every few days.

The expert can easily ascertain when a cheese is "ripe," or ready to be shipped to market. With a semi-cylindrical tool he plugs the cheese, just the same as a watermelon is plugged, examines the portion taken out and then carefully re-inserts the plug. By rubbing and pressing, all traces of the incision are removed so that no scar or blemish is visible.

When the cheeses are all ready for shipment, each one is snugly wrapped in a rum-soaked cloth to keep the product from spoiling. Then the goods are hauled in carts to the depot.

Recently a traveler who arrived at this village said to the station agent, as he pointed to an enormous pile of round, white objects near the depot,

"Where do all those grindstones come from?"

"Grindstones?" exclaimed the agent. "Those are not grindstones; they are cheeses!"

At a short distance they certainly do resemble grindstones and some of them, externally, are almost as hard as a rock; but a sharp knife can easily pierce the golden heart of the toothsome, nutritious Emmenthal cheese whose excellent quality has made it world-famous.

—WARREN BERGENCO

SIGHTS WHERE THE CHEESE OF THE WORLD IS MADE.

THE UNIQUE AND THE ODD.

At Port Moresby, New Guinea, six young native girls pleaded guilty before a white magistrate to a charge of theft. As they were rather young to send to prison the magistrate took each offender in turn across his knee and spanked her.

"Yes," said Musicus, sadly, "I've written over a hundred popular songs; but there's one great drawback to the business."

"What's that?" asked Hardpan.

"I can't get anybody to sing 'em."—New York Journal.

A peasant who regularly attended the market in the neighboring town, on seeing the children of the orphanage walking by in procession, was heard to remark: "How strange! I have now been coming to town for the last twenty years, and those brats never get any bigger. They've just the same size as when my father was alive."—Lokal Anzeiger.

The Groom—The minister seems to think he knows more about you than I do.

The Bride—How's that?

The Groom—I gave him a ten and he handed back five of it.—New York Town Topics.

Mr. Bloobumper—How is your love affair with Miss Perkasie getting along, Spatts?

Mr. Spatts—There is complete accord between us upon one point.

"That's good."

"I told her I loved her better than myself, and she replied that she did too."—New York Journal.

Barrett Irving—Did the play have a long run?

Manager—No; but the players had a long walk.—New York Journal.

Officer—"Yis, th' Dutch an' th' Oirish do be great paaple. Shure, 'tis all th' law bizness av th' country thot's in their hands."

Dinklespiel—"How vos dot?"

Officer—"Whoy, 'tis th' Dutch thot make th' beer, an' th' Oirish thot make th' arrists, do yez mind."—Judge.

While the little boys of Princess Henry of Battenberg and tiny Prince Edward of York were playing one day in one of the palace courtyards, the Prince of Wales noticed that one and all omitted to return a sentry's salute. His Royal Highness immediately called the children to order, and sent them back to the soldier to remedy the omission.—New York World.

Many of the convicts in French prisons are paid for their labor, and earn about one shilling and five pence a day. Half of this they are allowed to spend for extra food, postage, etc., and the rest is saved, to be given to them on their discharge.

Customer—You know that prescription you filled for me yesterday, I want a copy of it.

Druggist—I guess you'll have to get it from the doctor. I never could read his handwriting.—Life.

A shallow man may always see the face of a fool by looking into a deep well.

Gold loses its shine when it is got by guilt.

A giant among giants is not aware of his own size.

The best safe for your money is a prudent wife.

GOV. WOLCOTT'S INAUGURAL

To the Great and General Court, Outlining Needed Legislation.

State Debt Increasing—Street Railways—Taxation Again Considered—Changes in the Militia—Metropolitan Affairs—No Mention of Labor Matters or Business Depression.

Members of the General Court of Massachusetts:

The year which has just closed has been one of tranquil and orderly administration of the affairs of the commonwealth. If it has not been one of great prosperity, it has at least been without serious calamity. While, however, it has not been marked by occurrences of a startling or unexpected character, it has yet witnessed events of a nature calculated to stimulate patriotism, and to strengthen those sentiments of deep gratitude and veneration towards the founders of the republic which are a precious heritage from the past. The commonwealth was officially represented at the impressive pageant which attended the dedication of the Grant monument in the city of New York, and also at the interesting exposition which commemorated the centennial anniversary of the admission into the Union of the state of Tennessee. On the 4th day of March official and ceremonial notice was taken of the inauguration, 100 years ago of the first president given by the commonwealth to the nation. In May the delivery into the custody of the commonwealth, through an act of generous international courtesy on the part of Great Britain, of the priceless manuscript history of the Plymouth plantation by Governor William Bradford, was made the occasion of services in this chamber which expressed the appreciative gratitude with which the gift was received by the people of Massachusetts. Later in the same month the commonwealth took part in the solemn services attending the unveiling of the beautiful monument on Boston common, facing the State House, which for all time will commemorate the valor of the Fifty-fourth regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and of its heroic commander. In the autumn the return to Boston harbor of the old frigate Constitution, the most famous vessel of the navy of the United States, on the 100th anniversary of her launching, was fittingly celebrated by a military and naval display, and by the eloquent rehearsal of her victories. Such acts of commemoration speak to the heart of our people, and quicken the pulse of loyalty to the nation's honor.

The improved condition which was noted at the beginning of the year has been maintained in many branches of business, and there is reason to believe that it will become more general during the present year, but the great manufacturing interests of Massachusetts are not yet restored to a footing of assured prosperity. Until this be the case the rewards both of labor and of capital will continue uncertain, and final and complete recovery from the long period of business depression and loss through which we have passed will be delayed. Under these circumstances the practice of rigid economy in both private and public expenditure is still the enforced lesson of the time, and the paramount duty of the commonwealth as well as of the individual citizen.

I shall mention later a limited number of matters of importance which this session of the legislature will be called upon to consider, referring you for more complete information to the reports of the several departments. But the experience of another year has served to strengthen my opinion of the lack of adequate public necessity for a considerable portion of the legislation yearly enacted. I trust that a generous share of your watchfulness for the public good may be devoted to the defeat of unnecessary legislation, in support of which there is no general public demand and no clear justification.

The closing hours of a legislative session are a time of great strain and embarrassment to the executive. There are annually presented to him for executive approval, during the final night of the session, a large number of bills, including often some of the most complex and difficult bills which the session has produced, action upon which has been delayed by the legislature, owing in some cases, perhaps, to their inability to deal with them at an earlier date; and yet the executive is expected to pass final judgment upon the merits of many such in a single night; the only alternative left him being to keep the legislature in session, after they have no further business to occupy them, up to the constitutional limit of time allowed him for the examination of bills. Nor in many of the most difficult cases is it possible for the executive, by keeping informed in advance of the bills which are likely to be laid before him, to be prepared to act upon them without delay. Many of those to which he may have given the most careful study are rejected on their final passage, while upon others are engrafted so many and such important amendments as to change entirely their purport and the correlation of their parts. I ask that, as the session nears its close, you will extend to the executive the consideration of endeavoring not to impose upon him duties which it is well-nigh impossible for him rightly to perform.

STATE DEBT.

The following figures show the recent rapid increase of the state debt.

Net debt Jan. 1, 1895	$4,377,663.19
Net debt Jan. 1, 1896	6,140,880.10
Net debt Jan. 1, 1897	10,766,848.02
Net debt Jan. 1, 1898	12,462,378.82

In this statement the net debt signifies the net direct funded debt of the commonwealth, after deduction from the gross debt of the several sinking funds in the hands of the treasurer, and also of the contingent debt, the latter being the amount of indebtedness incurred by the commonwealth in behalf of certain cities and towns, and included in its gross debt, but which will ultimately be repaid to the commonwealth by the municipalities which are the real debtors. The purposes for which the sums included in the contingent debt were expended are indicated by the titles of the several loans,—metropolitan sewerage, metropolitan parks and metropolitan water. The very large expenditure in which the commonwealth thus acts as disbursing agent for the so-called metropolitan district was made necessary by the increasing population of this area and by a due regard to the health and comfort of the inhabitants, but the burden of its gradual payment has hardly yet begun to be borne by those who are to reap the benefit of it.

The great increase in the net debt above indicated is chiefly accounted for by the following items: purchase of land and construction of the State House extension, including the land bounded by Hancock, Derne, Bowdoin, Beacon and Mt. Vernon streets; restoration of the Bulfinch State House; abolition of grade crossings; improvement of Boston harbor; state highways; and the construction of the Medfield insane asylum and of the two institutions for consumptives and dipsomaniacs. It may be difficult to single out any part of this expenditure as unnecessary or unwise, and yet in the aggregate it has resulted in increasing nearly three-fold the net debt of the commonwealth in the brief term of three years. This result cannot be regarded with indifference. A more healthful condition of the body politic is indicated when the debt of state, city or town is in process of gradual extinction rather than of rapid increase. Increase of debt means increase of burden, and of its added weight each one is compelled directly or indirectly to bear his share. Beyond the continued prosecution of enterprises already begun by the commonwealth, I trust that in the immediate future your honorable bodies may decline to add to the existing debt of the state, and that you may scrutinize with the utmost care, and with a deliberate purpose to confine within reasonable limits, all expenditures of whatever nature which you may be invited to make. Liberality easily passes into extravagance, and this the people of the commonwealth will not lightly condone.

A considerable portion of the annual legislation of this commonwealth consists of acts permitting cities and towns for various purposes to exceed the limit of indebtedness fixed by statute. Here, too, in the absence of general legislation on the subject, which is much to be desired, I think that a more stringent scrutiny of such petitions and a less easy compliance with them than has sometimes been accorded in the past would prove a healthful check upon a practice of increasing frequency, and in many cases of doubtful expediency.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

It has ever been the policy of the commonwealth to make liberal provision for the relief of the poor and unfortunate and for the custody and reformation of the vicious. The results of this policy have been in the main highly creditable to the enlightened humanity of her legislation. The charitable, penal and reformatory institutions under the immediate control of the commonwealth are generally well administered. Yet, if we would preserve for Massachusetts the high rank among her sister states which has heretofore been accorded her in this important department of responsibility and expenditure, those who are entrusted with the duty of legislation should be prepared at all times to accord a generous measure of their time and thought to such proposed changes in either system or method as may bear the promise of substantial improvement. The report of the commission authorized by chapter 60 of the resolves of 1896 was laid before the legislature of 1897 in its completed form at a somewhat late date in the session, and was found to contain so many and such important recommendations that your predecessors, wisely determining that action should not be hastily taken, referred the final consideration of the report to the present general court.

By the discussion of the report of the commision which was had at the time of its presentation, as well as by statements which have been made to me since, I am led to believe that the weight of opinion among those most fully acquainted with the subject is in favor of final state control of all the pauper insane and of all offenders against the laws of the commonwealth. It is claimed and I think with reason that such state control would result in more complete classification, in greater and more enlightened uniformity of treatment and in better opportunity for industrial employment than are posible under the present varying methods of municipal and county control. The board of lunacy and charity now has supervision over the insane wards of the commonwealth as well as over its charitable institutions and interests. These two functions are not closely related in their nature, and both are constantly increasing in extent and in complexity of development. However faithful the members of this board may be in the performance of their two-fold duties, it is believed by many that better results would be obtained by a separation of these diverse functions, to the end that each of these departments may receive the exclusive attention of those best fitted by interest and experience to arrive at the wisest solution of its many problems. In the above recommendations of the commission I concur, and I further commend to your careful consideration the other suggestions contained in their report.

In many respects the most important department of charitable work is that which deals with the young. With many other classes of the dependent and unfortunate, whether their condition is due to inheritance, vice or to mischance, the problem presented is simply how best to provide for their humane custody and control until death shall bring relief; but with children, even those who begin life under adverse circumstances, the problem is at once more difficult and hopeful. In the interest both of humanity of a wise economy, special effort should be made to render as favorable as possible the opportunities for growth into worthy manhood which the state extends to the children committed to its charge.

The duties of direct administration and of critical supervision are distinct in theory, and are merged in practice only in the case of certain minor wards of the state, of a very limited number of pauper insane and of Indians who have not acquired settlements in any town in the commonwealth. The two latter classes are insignificant in numbers, and are not rapidly increasing. But the first class referred to, consisting of nearly 2000 dependent and neglected children and juvenile offenders, seems to furnish an important exception to the general policy of the commonwealth and you are asked to consider whether it is wise that it should continue.

The state prison at Charlestown, the Massachusetts reformatory and the reformatory prison for women continue to show the results of wise and humane administration as well as of excellent business management. The state prison is now overcrowded with inmates, and provision will have to be made at an early day for increased numbers. On the occasion, during the past year, of a desperate attempt to break out of this prison, the conduct both of officers and prisoners was such as to reflect credit upon the discipline of the institution. Humanity and experience alike insist upon the moral and physical importance of the steady industrial employment of all able-bodied prisoners. In consequence of recent legislation, certain changes in the prison industries went into effect on the first day of the current month, and these changes will probably make necessary larger appropriations than heretofore for the maintenance of these industies. It is probable that there may be an increase in the manufacture of goods for use in the public institutions of the commonwealth, and, in order to carry out the purpose of the legislature, it may be wise to make compulsory the purchase of such goods by the institutions.

STREET RAILWAYS.

In my address to the legislature in January last I referred to the need of further legislation to define and regulate the mutual relations existing between street railway corporations and the municipalities which are the grantors of the rights to occupy and use the public ways for the transportation of passengers. The great and increasing importance and complexity of these relations led your predecessors to provide for the appointment of a committee to investigate the subject in its various aspects and to report their conclusions thereon to the present legislature. It is important that a wise and equitable solution of this problem should be early reached, as present legislation on this subject is not in a satisfactory condition; and the recommendations of the committe will, I feel assured, receive your careful consideration.

One of the most important measures passed by the legislature of 1897 was the "act to promote rapid transit in the city of Boston and vicinity." The petitioners for this legislation were men who, through the control of large means and by the possession of great business experience, were well fitted to prosecute an extensive and costly enterprise, which gave promise of overcoming, in part at least, the difficulties which in Boston have made rapid transit so tardy of realization. It may be safely affirmed that the feeling was general in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners, and thus enabling them to carry into execution their elaborate plans of construction; provided, in bestowing so important a franchise the rights and interests both present and prospective of the public should be safely guarded. With this purpose many important modifications of the bill as first presented were made by the legislature, some of them immediately before its final passage, to meet objections raised by the executive, and as so amended the bill received my approval. This was given not without hesitation, but in confident reliance that the discretion entrusted by the bill to the board of railroad commissioners to pass judgment upon certain points necessarily left undetermined therein would be so exercised as to be consistent with the public interests and in accord with public policy. By the recent decisions of the board upon the West End railway lease this reliance is shown not to have been misplaced. The commissioners, in my opinion, have treated the difficult questions submitted to them with ability and with a single eye to the public welfare. Such action justifies the well settled policy of the commonwealth in granting large powers to corporations exercising their franchise under authority of the commonwealth, to leave to the several commissions the decision of certain details, relying upon them to exercise with wisdom and fearlessness that supervision which the public interests require.

The section of the subway extending from the western entrance in the public garden to Park street and that from the southern entrance on Shawmut avenue to the corner of Boylston and Tremont streets have now been in operation for several months. It is gratifying to note the fact that they have already proved of great advantage in promoting the rapid transit of passengers and in relieving the congestion of traffic on adjacent streets. Another year will witness the completion of the subway from Park street to the vicinity of the union station on Causeway street, and the full benefit of this great work in removing the burden of street car traffic from certain of our principal streets will, it is confidently expected, be then realized.

TAXATION.

The commission on taxation, of whose difficult and important labors mention was made in my inaugural address of last year, have made their report. It will demand your studious and considerate attention. I deemed it to be my duty, in making up this commission, to appoint upon it men who should represent different interests and occupations, and who might be expected to approach the subject with open minds, rather than to confine my selection to any particular occupation, or to those who had publicly announced the views they had already formed on the subject. The hope that a commission so constituted might, upon study of facts and discussion of opinions, agree upon one set of conclusions, has not been fully realized. It was, perhaps, inevitable, and is hardly to be regretted, that there should be more than one report, ably presenting the widely divergent views which prevail on this important topic. It is to be noted, however, that no one of these reports is content with existing legislation. If your wisdom shall be able to contrive such changes in the system or methods of taxation as shall secure greater simplicity and equality of incidence, and to enact a just law which shall be easy to execute and difficult to evade, you will have done much to promote the welfare of our citizens and the prosperity of our commercial and industrial interests. The subject is one of great difficulty, and no solution in accordance with equal and exact justice can be hoped for unless its discussion is approached with minds free from the bias of personal and selfish interest, and eager only to advance the common weal.

The constitution of the commonwealth gives power to the general court to impose proportional and reasonable taxes. This fundamental principle should be maintained. Rich and poor alike should bear their proportion of the public burdens. There should be no discrimination against the householder and the man of business. The spirit of the legislation of Massachusetts is to accord equal rights and privileges and to impose equal burdens upon all.

INSURANCE.

It has long been the policy of the commonwealth to provide for the protection and security of those holding contracts of insurance by statutory regulation and official supervision, not only of companies chartered under its laws but also of foreign companies authorized to carry on their business within our borders. A large portion of the holders of insurance policies, especially those providing for the payment of a benefit to the family of the insured after his death, are persons of moderate fortune and without the means of knowing the condition of the companies in which they insure. To such and to all other policy holders as well, the commonwealth has held out the assurance that the companies under its supervision and control should be honestly and prudently managed. This assurance has been of great benefit to our citizens in a matter of grave concern to them, has given our companies a high standing in other states, and added to the reputation of Massachusetts as a conservative and well-governed commonwealth.

The collapse, however, within the past year, of two of the largest assessment insurance companies has been a severe blow to the feeling of security on the part of holders of life insurance policies and to the good name of the commonwealth as well. Whether the cause of these failures has been due to mismanagement by those in charge of the business of the companies, to the lack of adequate supervision and failure to give due warning of danger on the part of officers of the commonwealth, or to the system under which the business was permitted to be carried on under our laws, it cannot be denied that the reputation of the commonwealth for wise and effective insurance legislation has suffered.

Most of the mischief has probably been done; but the lesson which these failures teach should not be lost. If by more stringent legislation, correcting whatever is loose and ineffective in existing statutes, a repition of the recent disasters can be prevented, it is due to our citizens and to the commonwealth that such legislation be enacted. I invite your careful attention to this important subject.

In this connection I ask you also to consider whether further legislation is needed looking to the security of the business of fidelity insurance. This form of insurance has greatly increased within the past few years. A considerable proportion of the bonds given to probate courts, and by public officers as well as by officers of private corporations, is secured by fidelity insurance companies. If these companies are sound and are conducted on safe principles, bonds so secured may afford a stronger protection than is given by the ordinary method of personal sureties. But liability under these contracts has for the most part not yet accrued, and when it does accrue protective legislation may be too late. In view of the growth and increasing importance of this class of insurance, I recommend a careful examination of the laws purporting to secure those who may have rights under such contracts.

EDUCATION.

Of the total number of children who attend school in this commonwealth, more than 86 per cent. attend the public schools, the remaining 14 per cent. being taught in private schools. The proportion of pupils who pass on to the high schools is increasing, and the pay of teachers, as well as the total amount expended for the support of the school system, is greater than in previous years. The state wisely lends its assistance where help is needed in meeting the advanced requirements imposed by legislation, and this assistance is so given as to stimulate rather than to supersede local effort. During the past year three new normal schools have been opened, and the number in attendance has greatly increased, in spite of more rigid requirements for admission.

The nautical training school has had a successful year, and the public appreciation of the value of the training it furnishes is shown not only by the success of its graduates in obtaining employment, but also by an increase in the number of applications for admission, permitting a greater care in the selection of its cadets than has been possible heretofore.

In the textile school at Lowell the commonwealth has inaugurated with marked promise of success an experiment which is likely to prove of much importance to the future maintenance of the manufacturing supremacy of Massachusetts, which will be found to depend more largely than heretofore upon the ability of its people to produce the finer qualities of goods, which in texture and design require training and skill for their manufacture.

THE MILITIA.

Certain changes in the law affecting the militia of the commonwealth, enacted at the last session of the legislature, have gone into effect, and in compliance therewith Brigadiers General Peach and Bridges, after many years of faithful service, have been placed on the retired list and their successors duly elected. The First regiment of infantry has been changed into the First regiment of heavy artillery, and will thus constitute a coast defense reserve force which will add greatly to the security of our coast line and to the defenses of Boston harbor. The reports upon the various branches of the state militia, made by the inspector general of this commonwealth, as well as by Colonel Kline, the officer of the regular army detailed for that purpose by the United States government, while not free from the degree of criticism which shows close observation and honest expression, speak in high terms of commendation of the personnel, discipline and general zeal and efficiency which characterize the service. I believe that this commendation is deserved, but no effort should be relaxed either in the quarters of the officers or in the tents of the privates to stimulate still further that spirit of earnest enthusiasm and zealous emulation which refuses to rest satisfied while improvement is possible. An orderly and well disciplined militia is capable of being an excellent school of instruction in many of the virtues which characterize the best type of citizenship.

BOSTON HARBOR.

The much-needed improvements in Boston harbor, demanded by the importance of the commercial interests of the port, have been forwarded during the year through both national and state agencies.

The main ship channel at the entrance to the harbor has been freed from rocks and shoals, so that there is now a uniform depth of 27 feet at mean low water, with a width of 1000 feet as far upon the Narrows. Under a contract with the federal government to continue the same width and depth of channel up to the city, the work of dredging is now going on, and will probably result during the coming season in the completion of a channel of like dimensions to President's Roads.

An examination of the proposed new ship channel through Broad sound has been made, and it is expected that congress will be asked during the coming session for an appropriation sufficient for the excavation of a channel by this route 1200 feet wide and 30 feet deep at mean low water.

Boston has suffered in the past from the lack of a free and deep waterway for large vessels approaching her wharves. It has been a serious obstacle to the due expansion of her shipping interests, from the burden of which relief should not be longer delayed.

With the view of providing for the future still greater facilities for the commerce of the port, the legislature of last year authorized the expenditure of a large sum to secure public ownership and control of certain portions of the foreshore of Boston harbor, and for the construction of a pier and dock on the commonwealth's flats at South Boston. A contract for the foundations and core of this pier has been made by the harbor and land commissioners, which it is expected will secure its completion and readiness for service before the contemplated improvements above referred to in the ship channel shall be fully carried out. Owing to the dislodgment of many industries and business firms through the location of the southern union station, the attention of investors and business men has been turned in larger measure than heretofore to the undeveloped property of the commonwealth at South Boston, and to the increased use of the wharf properties of South bay.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY COMMISSION.

Provision was last year made by the legislature for the relocation, under the direction of the topographical survey commission, of the boundary lines between this commonwealth and the adjoining states of New York and Rhode Island. The surveys for these lines, which have been made at the joint expense of the states bordering upon them, have clearly demonstrated the necessity of the work, owing to the obliteration of former landmarks and the uncertainty of former lines. It is probable that the boundary line between Massachusetts and Connecticut will for like reasons require early attention.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

The great constructive work committed to this board has been prosecuted with vigor and has made substantial progress during the past year. The tunnel, two miles in length, making the beginning of the aqueduct which is to connect the Nashua river at Clinton with the Sudbury water system of the city of Boston, has been completed, and the remainder of the aqueduct, with the open waterway, nine miles in length, has been so far finished that water can now be conveyed through it to the Southboro reservoir. This large reservoir, covering an area of two square miles, and already connected with the Boston water system, is so far completed as to be now collecting and storing the waters of its own watershed. The main supply pipes, generally 4 feet in diameter, have been laid through the greater part of the metropolitan water district. A large additional water supply is therefore already assured, and it is believed that reason for apprehension of any serious trouble in the near future from a light rainfall no longer exists. The building of the dam and reservoir at Clinton and the other work connected with this great undertaking will require several years for completion. It is interesting to note that with increasing population certain municipalities within the 10-mile radius, but not originally included in the municipal water district, are already showing a desire to be admitted to share the benefits of the new water supply. The commonwealth will finally be fully reimbursed for its great expenditure, and the several municipalities will obtain an abundant supply of pure water at a less expense than if each were forced to construct independent works.

STATE HIGHWAYS.

The first appropriation for the construction of state highways was made in 1891, and amounted to $300,000. The appropriations since then have been as follows: In 1895, $400,000; in 1896, $600,000; and in 1897, $800,000—of which last sum, however, not more than $500,000 was to be paid from the state treasury during the year 1897. As 75 per cent of this expenditure is borne by the commonwealth, the several counties benefited repaying to the commonwealth 25 per cent of the amount expended, it will be seen how large a sum in the annual state budget is paid for this purpose. The cost of maintenance and repair is not yet a matter of large moment, but with every year this item must increase, and under existing legislation this, too, is to be borne by the commonwealth. It may fairly be considered whether legislation prescribing after some future date a uniform width of tire for the wheels of all vehicles carrying heavy loads would not tend to diminish the great cost of maintaing highways, alike to the commonwealth and to cities and towns.

CAPE COD CANAL.

The first charter for the construction of a ship canal across Cape Cod was granted in 1870. Since then six other companies have been incorporated for a like purpose, and many acts have been passed extending the time to one or another of these seven companies for the beginning or completion of the work contemplated by their acts of incorporation. Among the incorporators have been many men of acknowledged enterprise and substance, considerable sums of money have been spent, and yet the work is not only unaccomplished, but may be almost said not yet to have begun. It would appear to be a safe inference from these facts that, after the careful study of competent experts and engineers, the project is found not to promise reasonable financial returns with sufficient certainty to induce the investment of the large amount of private capital needed for its completion.

During these many years a cloud has rested upon all titles to real estate in the vicinity of the proposed route of the canal. I think it is time that this uncertainty should end, and that the legislature should recognize the improbability of the construction of the work by private enterprise during the lifetime of the present generation.

There can be no doubt, however, of the value to the comercial interests of the commonwealth of a canal across the cape, and a plan will be laid before your honorable bodies for the use in its construction of the labor of certain classes of prisoners, under such conditions as shall secure their humane treatment and safe custody. The application of prison labor to public works of general utility is not an untried experiment, and merits your careful consideration.

STATE HOUSE.

The work of preserving, restoring and rendering practically fireproof the so-called Bulfinch State House, provided for by chapter 531, acts of 1896, for which the sum of $375,000 was therein appropriated, is substantially completed. From this appropriation, for purposes not originally intended to be included therein, there will have been expended in furnishing the sum of about $76,000, and in rebuilding in granite the front terrace and steps and in reconstructing the terrace wall on Mt. Vernon street the further sum of about $36,000. In spite of these large additional expenditures, it is expected that a substantial part of the original appropriation will remain unexpended. In my judgment, this work, decreed by the legislature of 1896, has fully justified itself, not only as an example of wise economy, but also as preserving for future generations an historic structure, valued by the people of the commonwealth because of its associations and because of its architectural interest.

The governor and council are now occupying their former rooms in the westerly portion of the front, and the former chamber of the house of representatives affords spacious and dignified quarters for the senate. The old senate chamber in all its original beauty of form and dimensions, remains at the disposal of the senate, and additional space has been assigned to the speaker and to the clerk of the house of representatives.

It is an interesting historical fact, which your honorable bodies may deem worthy of commemorative notice, that the state government thus resumes the occupancy of this stately building in the month which marks the lapse of a century from its first use as the State House of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The quarters in memorial hall, provided for the temporary occupancy of the senate, having been released from this use, work upon memorial hall will now be continued as rapidly as a due regard to its importance and character will permit.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT PARIS.

An act of the congress of the United States, approved July [illegible] 1897, contains the following provision:

"That the invitation of the republic of France to take part in an exposition of works of art and the products of manufactures and agriculture of all nations, to be held in Paris, commencing the 15th day of April and closing the 5th day of November, 1900, is accepted; and the governors of the several states and territories be, and are hereby, requested to invite the people of their respective states and territories to make a proper representation of the productions of our industry and of the natural resources of the country, and to take such further measures as may be necessary in order to secure to their respective states and and territories the advantage to be derived from this beneficent undertaking."

In this great exposition, which will without doubt be one of the memorable events of the closing year of the 19th century, it seems proper that the commonwealth of Massachusetts should be represented in a manner befitting its material and industrial importance, and I ask you to make such provision to this end as you may deem reasonable and adequate.

UNIFORMITY OF LEGISLATION.

On many subjects the lack of uniformity of legislation in the several states causes little practical inconvenience, and it is probable that any attempt to secure such uniformity would prove futile, owing to the deepseated differences of theory and experience which find expression in the legislation of states representing widely differing interests and conditions. But in a limited range of subjects, especially those concerning the law merchant, it is the opinion of many jurists of distinction that substantial uniformity of legislation by the several states is not only desirable but becomes possible of enactment, as the greater certainty which would thence result in business transactions, conducted between citizens of different states, is more generally realized. A draft of a proposed act on negotiable instruments will be submitted to you by the Massachusetts board of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation, which has been approved at a conference of similar boards of commissioners representing many of the states, and which has already become the law in several states through action of the legislature.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: We enter together upon the responsible and honorable duties which have been intrusted to our hands by the people of Massachusetts. They are a people who have learned from the past history of the commonwealth to demand a high standard of capacity and integrity of those to whom they commit their interests. May we show ourselves not unworthy of their confidence. May whatever legislation is enacted be for the common good of all. May the humblest and the most powerful petitioner alike depend for success upon the justice of his cause, and upon that alone. May no unworthy influence, born of selfishness or greed, in whatsoever specious guise, dare approach these halls of legislation. May private interest be held ever subordinate to the public welfare. May reason prevail over passion and prejudice, and the voice of the sophist or of the demagogue, if such be raised, be powerless to mislead. In these days, when legislatures are subjected to criticism and disparagement, not always without cause, may Massachusetts present the spectacle of a legislature vigilant, fearless and wise, which shall be truly representative of the best thought and highest aspiration of an intelligent, patriotic and progressive people. So shall we be instruments to perpetuate the honor and fame of the commonwealth, and to transmit unimpaired the heritage we have received from our fathers.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

FOR CLUB, FAMILY and MEDICINAL USE.

10 YEARS OLD.

The Best Whiskey In America

Endorsed by Leading Physicians.

To ladies obliged to use a stimulant it is recommended because of its Absolute Purity, Gentle Mellowness and Great Age.

E. A. McQuade, Local Agent.

MANLY VIGOR

Mental Strength, Vitality, Manhood. Given to weak, impotent men, by using the old DR. HALLOCK Wonderful Electric Pills. Complete despondency and mental forboding disappear at once. The effects of these Pills are felt in a few days by the delicate organism of men. The whole body depends with glow of health. The mind becomes more active, then even Fishby nerves give way to nerves of steel. Manly vigor restored in men who have spent out the vital of life too fast, or been guilty of youthful indiscretions. Drains and night losses stop at once.

MEN ABOUT TO MARRY.

Should take a few boxes of these famous Pills and thus fortify themselves and strengthen their nerves. The Pills are carefully COMPOUNDED and are so constructed that they "hit the mark every time," and yet will not harm the most delicate organism. We have employed the Pills in our private practice for over 40 years and always with successful results. Age no barrier.

A package of Pills, together with Medical Book and special directions sent sealed, on receipt of $1.

Our Institute was founded in 1858. As to our reliability and professional standing, we refer to any of the Boston papers, bankers or express companies. WE ARE THE OLDEST INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD. Consultation may be had and advice given free of charge by the greatest living experts and specialists on Men's Diseases.

BOOK FOR MEN FREE.

Our grand Medical Book, "A Private Conversation with Men," and a list of questions sent (sealed) for the asking. Book describes sexual anatomy of men, and tells about men's diseases in plain language. You will be a better man for reading this book. It is almost inspired, written by the old Doctor himself. Send for it today—now, for you may not see this advertisement again. HALLOCK MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 145 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

HEADACHE

Can be Cured by Using

DR. KINGFORD'S

HEADACHE POWDERS

If you take one of Dr. Kingford's Headache Powders when you feel a headache coming on you need not suffer. Dr. Kingford's Headache Powders have cured when others fail. Be sure to get Dr. Kingford's Headache Powders for they are the best.

For Sale at

GOODALE'S DRUG STORE,

217 Central St., Lowell.

For New Year's Gifts

You can buy a nice piece of Solid Silver Table Ware.

A beautiful Watch.

A Fine Diamond. (perfect.)

An Elegant Pocketbook. At

LEGAULT & CO.,

Jewellers and Opticians.

70 Central St., Cor. Prescott.

DR. KELLEY, SURGEON DENTIST.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 45	6 50	6 00	§7 07
6 20	7 40	6 25	7 45
6 42	7 52	6 45	§7 25
§7 14	8 02	7 65	8 10
*§7 20	8 10	*8 35	§8 10
*§7 38	8 15	*9 05	§9 35
§7 38	8 50	9 10	§10 25
*8 45	8 57	10 17	11 05
*9 00	9 49	10 45	11 05
9 35	10 35	11 30	§12 01
9 40	10 40	12 00	§12 06
11 00	12 04	*1 00	§1 35
§11 44	12 23	2 03	3 04
§12 36	1 06	*3 00	§3 35
1 40	2 60	3 47	6 03
3 00	4 25	4 14	§5 32
*§3 52	4 35	*6 00	6 45
4 25	6 30	6 35	6 35
§5 23	6 16	5 47	6 57
5 44	7 10	6 14	7 30
*§6 22	7 05	*7 30	§8 06
*§7 40	8 50	*8 00	§8 35
		10 15	11 27
		11 20	12 25

Sunday Trains.

§7 20	8 10	2 15	§3 07
§7 28	8 15	9 06	§10 01
8 45	9 50	1 00	§1 57
§9 10	10 10	5 00	§5 60
§4 25	5 32	7 05	§8 1[illegible]
§6 05	7 00	8 00	§8 35
		9 00	10 07

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 50	8 05	7 30	8 33
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 31
9 25	10 32	10 25	11 46
10 50	12 02	11 30	1 04
12 05	1 07	2 15	3 19
12 45	1 58	3 44	4 55
2 30	3 44	4 25	5 45
3 20	4 32	5 01	6 20
4 03	5 23	6 01	7 13
5 10	6 42	6 35	7 45
6 15	7 25	9 40	10 37
7 00	8 05	11 15 ‖	12 01
9 25	10 40		

Sunday Trains.

8 15	9 27	8 00	9 17
12 05	1 20	11 45	12 55
4 15	5 28	6 00	6 18
5 30	6 50	7 00	8 12
7 25	8 45		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

§From Middlesex St station only.

‖ Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NINETY CENTS
Buys the best mantle gas burner in the city at J. H. Barry's, 495 Market street.

SLEDS GIVEN AWAY WITH TEA.
We are giving with a pound of our high-grade 60-cent Tea a sled. Be sure and get one. Dickson Bros., the big tea dealers, 68 Merrimack St.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS
Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 430-4.

BURN WILSON'S COAL.

Coal that will burn! You want some? W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street, sells it.

The work of putting on a new roof on the Irvine block on Middle street is going on.

A trial of Rourke & Sullivan's coal will insure satisfaction. Telephone, 713-2. Prompt delivery.

Fifty dress suits to let. All this year's styles, at D. A. Cavanaugh's, cor. Middle and Central streets.

The best watch, clock, and jewelry repairing in the city. The lowest prices. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 963 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

D. S. O'Brien, manager of the Merrimack Clothing company and Humphrey O'Sullivan are in New York on business.

There is no happier man in town these days than Daniel Gage. He can almost see his ice crop grow. He will soon commence to cut and house it.

State Deputy Mrs. Helen DeCamp of Worcester conducted the installation of officers recently elected by Lady Franklin Council, Daughters of Liberty, last night. She had as her assistants Mrs. Joseph Styles and Mrs. William Landers.

GEN. BUTLER VET. FIREMEN.

At the annual meeting of the General Butler Veteran Firemen's association, last evening the following officers were elected: President, Ruel S. Britton; recording secretary, J. R. Burns; financial secretary, Philip McNulty; treasurer, W. W. Murphy; foreman of engine, Ruel S. Britton.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.

The officers of Post 42, G.A.R., and the Women's Relief Corp were installed last evening.

Past Commander W. H. I. Hayes installed Commander George E. McIntire and the other officers of the post and President E. J. Ober and the other corp officers were installed by Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller of Medford, assisted by Mrs. Dorcas Lyman of that town.

HIGHLAND SCHOOL CLOSED

BECAUSE OF THE COLD AND DEFECTIVE HEATERS.

And now it's the Highland school that is suffering because of the failure of its heating system to warm up the rooms. Yesterday some of the rooms were dismissed, owing to the cold.

Supt. Bray and the Fuller & Warren company were notified and the agent came up in the afternoon to look into the matter. He claimed that the only trouble was in the air draft over the top of the furnace. Between the top of the furnace and the brickwork there is a galvanized plate draft which is set too close to the furnace. This will have to be enlarged to admit more air. The agent did not see how anything could be done before Saturday, as there will have to be time for the furnace to cool.

Mr. Morey, the master of the school, says there was plenty of fire and air but the heat did not come. Wednesday the school was running all right as the weather was so much milder.

At the lands and buildings office it was stated that the four rooms in the annex are the only rooms heated by the Fuller & Warren system. The rest have the old steam system.

WORKINGMEN AND MECHANICS, THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

For sale, cheap, on easy terms, located on D street, near the Shaw Stocking company, on high and dry land, with good sewerage, convenient to schools, churches, and two lines of street cars, piped for gas and water; five cottage houses and one two-tenement house. These houses have all modern improvements and are suitably arranged for families. Part of these houses have just been completed and the rest will be finished, ready for occupancy in a very short time.

Terms liberal. A small amount down and the balance can be paid in monthly instalments.

Anyone desiring to go through these houses and inquire terms and prices, call on J. W. Bennett, the owner, at 561 Middlesex street.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

La Grippe Cured

This modern malady has become dreaded not more for its direct fatality than for the weakness of body and mind it leaves behind it. Prolonged debility, permanent prostration, melancholy, and suicide mark the path of La Grippe. For this disease there is no remedy superior to Dr. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"My wife and five children were taken with la grippe, while the disease was so widely prevalent. I treated them with Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and before using quite two bottles my family was restored to health. I know of several obstinate cases of the same complaint which were also cured by this remedy. I consider it the best to be had for all throat and lung disorders."—J. PARMINTER, Paulette, Miss.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is put up in half size bottles at half price—50 cents.

MATRIMONIAL.

In the presence of immediate friends of the contracting parties, Mr. Charles E. Montgomery of Marblehead and Miss Charlotte Blake of this city, were united in marriage last evening at 6 o'clock at the residence of Mr. S. H. Harvey, No. 23 Coral street by Rev. George F. Kengott. The bride was beautifully gowned in white and wore a veil. A reception followed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mr. Montgomery will be at home after March 1 at No. 23 Coral street.

FLAHERTY-ROARKE.

Thomas Flaherty and Miss Nora Roarke were united in marriage yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at St. Peter's parochial residence. Miss Susie Roark was the bridesmaid and Thomas F. Spellman was best man. After the ceremony the young couple met friends and relatives at their new home in High street.

FINNEGAN—MURPHY.

A very pretty wedding was that of Mr. John Finnegan, the well known and popular usher at Music Hall, and Miss Mamie Murphy, an estimable young resident of Summer street, which occurerd yesterday afternoon. The ceremony occurred at St. Peter's parochial residence, the happy couple being especially favored, for theirs was the first marriage to be performed by Rev. Fr. Mullen, the recently ordained curate of St. Peter's. The bride, who is a comely brunette was charmingly gowned in white organdie over white silk. She was attended by Miss Emma Evans, who wore white dotted Swiss muslin. The best man was Mr. William Finnegan, a brother of the groom. After the ceremony an enjoyable reception was held at the bride's home, 47 Summer street, at which many friends tendered their best wishes. The young couple were the recipients of many beautiful and costly wedding gifts. During the evening a collation was served, the followng young ladies assisted on the dining room: Misses Hattie Pevey, Jennie Greeley, Belle Gordon and Miss Coddingham.

Mr. and Mrs. Finnegan departed upon a short wedding tour last evening and they will be at home after January 8.

BOWLING NEWS.

Team One took the contest from Team Three in the Vesper bowling tournament last night. The score:

Team One—Swapp, 246; Goulding, 225; Whittier, 249; Cady, 214; Sherman, 202; Whiting, 210; totals, 1351.

Team Three—Hill, 241; Maker, 245; Trull, 210; Butterfield, 210; Spalding, 221; Banks, 195; totals, 1322.

In a contest with the Wamesits at the Palmer street alleys last night the Bankers found themselves outclassed. But on both sides all the scores were under 600. The score:

Wamesits—Brainard, 497; McCormick, 467; Peters, 450; Wilson, 428; Dunham, 471; totals, 2303.

Bankers—Perley, 436; Ela, 420; Murphy, 413; Lewis, 460; Smith, 390; totals, 2140.

On the Miserables alleys last night the Lowells and Young Fellows had a bowling contest with a great surprise which came when Howes made a single string of 245 and a total of 609. The Lowells won by 3 pins. The score:

Lowells—Boulger, 468; Halstead, 394; Howes, 608; McLaughlin, 481; Fullerton, 479; totals, 2430.

Young Fellows—Farrell, 453; Kelley, 507; O. Donohue, 518; D. Donohue, 453; Seede, 426; totals, 2357.

MAYOR'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Mayor Bennett has sent the following letter to the heads of departments:

Mayor's Office, Lowell, Mass.
Jan. 4, 1898.

To the heads of departments of the city of Lowell:

Gentlemen—It seems to me to be wise as well as but ordinary business prudence, that you should keep in your custody a small surplus of those goods or articles commonly used in your several departments. To do this would facilitate the work of your departments and often save delays caused by the need of some article which can be legally obtained only through the department of supplies.

You are therefore requested to anticipate your needs for at least thirty days. Make up your estimates, send to this office for approval, and forward to the chief of the supply department, who will, with reasonable despatch, honor your requisitions, and thereafter you will please make like estimates and requisitions and forward them through this office to the supply department, monthly. —J. W. Bennett, Mayor.

This will prevent the delays for trifling articles sometimes experienced during the year.

CHENEY MAY WIN.

There was a report around City Hall yesterday to the effect that Cheney will be elected to succeed Supt. Fowler at the next meeting of the aldermen. The man who circulated the report expressed his willingness to wager that Cheney will get six votes.

CASTORIA. The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

VERMONT MILLS

Now Claim the Advantages of the South.

CHEAP LABOR AND NO RESTRICTIONS.

Can Make Slaves of the Operatives at Will.

There are not a great many cotton mills in Vermont but some of the largest mills that have been built in New England recently are located in that state, and the Burlington Free Press claims that the cotton manufacturers of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island need not rush off to the South. All they need to do, according to the Free Press, is to move to Vermont. That paper says: "We would respectfully invite the attention of cotton manufacturers of other New England states to the fact that they can find right here in Vermont what they regard as the advantage par excellence of the Southern cotton industries; namely, cheap labor, long hours without restriction, and freedom from legislative interference. As a matter of fact, the Vermont statutes, as revised in 1894, the latest revision, contain not a single reference to hours of labor, much less any provision of restriction as to what shall constitute a week's work or a day's work, and there is no disposition on the part of our legislature to interfere in the direction of limiting hours of labor.

"So far as the supply of labor is concerned, it is to be borne in mind that no small proportion of the labor of some of the cotton mills in southern New England is composed of French-Canadians who pass to and fro through Vermont, and a shortening of the distance to be covered would manifestly not tend to limit the supply. Western Vermont has water transportation during a considerable portion of the year, as well as good freight facilities by rail, and a considerable number of good water powers.

"In short, there is no good reason why those cotton industries that are about to be driven from Massachusetts and other New England states to the South of us, should not find an excellent field in the Green Mountain state."

To this the Hartford Times adds: "With new machinery, free water power, plenty of French-Canadian labor, and no labor laws, the Vermont cotton manufacturer is perfectly able to compete with the Southerners. But the mill owners of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island will go on for a while longer trying to make dividends without replacing their old machinery with new, which with a larger foreign market is needful to make them prosperous again."

A relapse to slavery days seems to be the only thing in the opinion of some cotton manufacturers, that will save the cotton industry. Let it die if it be unfit to live, but let all this silly rot about non-interference of legislatures and cheap labor be choked off for good.

A NEW RULE.

TO PREVENT VIOLATION OF CITY CHARTER.

The committee on accounts met yesterday afternoon and elected Alderman Goward chairman and Councilman Libby secretary. The chairman was authorized to approve bills.

On motion of Councilman Dana, the following rule was adopted and an order passed authorizing the printing of 200 of the same and that copies be mailed to all members of the City Council, and to all heads of departments, the expense to the charged to incidentals:

"To whom it may concern:

"The joint standing committee on accounts of the city of Lowell hereby give public notice that they will not pass bills contracted in violation of Section 8, Chapter 16, of the ordinances of the city of Lowell, or of Section 12, Chapter 205, of the public statutes, or of Chapter 117 of the acts of 1897."

"Officials contracting indebtedness will be expected to prove their right to draw compensation from the city by immediately bringing suit in court, that judicial interpretation may be given to Chapter 415 of the acts of 1896 to determine if above mentioned statute and ordinance have been repealed by said act."

JUMPED INTO CANAL.

MAN WITH DELIRIUM TREMENS TRIED TO SUICIDE.

Louis Desmalrais, aged 41 years, living in Decatur street, while suffering from the delirium tremens, last night tried to jump into the canal near the machine shop.

John Powell saw him run along the side and jump over the fence. Powell climbed down the wall and assisted him to the walk above. The ice in the canal prevented Desmalrais from getting wet.

An officer came along and arrested Desmarais. The latter raved continuously until taken to the city farm in the ambulance.

MISS CUSTY ENTERTAINS.

Little Miss Grace Custy, daughter of P. J. Custy of 96 Mt. Washington street, celebrated her seventh birthday yesterday by entertaining a number of her young friends.

The house was prettily decorated for the occasion and a Christmas tree bore gifts for all present. Miss Custy also received many gifts from her young guest. Ice cream, cake, fruits, candy, etc., were served by Mrs. P. J. Custy, assisted by Mrs. Joseph Custy. The little folk present were from Miss Hardy's room in the School street school and were as follows: Misses Nellie, Mamie and Hattie McArdell, Bessie Gray, Bessie Hart, Mary Mahoney, Elizabeth Perrine, Bertha Douglass, Theresa Mullen, Clara Barnard, Marguerite Lang, Ruth Upton, Nellie Murray and Lettie McMaster. Games and songs helped to make the occasion one of much enjoyment to the young people.

THEY STOLE PORK.

Thomas Dolan and Fred Williams were arrested last night for the larceny of a loin of pork from Farnham's market on Merrimack street.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WITH THE POLICE

One Can Get Arrested Nowdays

IN MOST ANY LANGUAGE HE WISHES.

Policemen's Double Header Ball With Souvenirs.

A subscriber has suggested that the local police department would do well to have members of the force who can speak other languages than English for special work among the classes who speak languages other than English, quoting as an illustration in the case of Lieut. Rosati of the Boston police force, who has done great work for the department of the Hub in ferretting out cases in which Italians were interested.

The suggestion is a good one and the department is fairly well fixed in this respect, although it can only follow the law, no matter how much it would like to have officers representing all the different tongues. Outside of the Swedish, Greek, Polish and Armenian the department is all right.

It is very doubtful if there will ever be any Poles on the Lowell police department but then there is a possibility of the other three nationalities being represented, for there are Swedish, Armenian, and I think, Greek residents, who are naturalized citizens, speaking good English and apparently competent to pass a civil service examination.

It is undoubtedly not generally known but the police department has among its officers a clever linguist in the person of Jose V. M. Noye, a supernumerary who was recently appointed to the force. Mr. Noye, though born in Pennsylvania, is of Portuguese origin. When a small boy he ment to Portugal and remained there several years. He took the civil service examination with the last crop and attained the very creditable rank of 80. He speaks fluently English, Portuguese, French and Spanish. As yet he has had no occasion to use much English, Spanish or Portuguese, but his first day in a uniform he stopped a row in French.

The department is well fixed for French talkers. First of all there's Charlie Laflamme, the popular inspector. Time was when all the French people who were unfortunate flocked to Charlie for advice. Then there's "Nap" Provencher and Eloi Brault. But they aren't the only pebbles, for "French" Mike Lenon, as he is now called, who with Darius Laporte keeps Little Canada on an even keel, can talk French very well. But there's one other and you'll get a shock when you learn that big good natured Uric Leighton is a star French scholar. It's a fact. Uric can talk French like a native and that's probably why he has been given a beat in the French district.

THE POLICEMEN'S BALL.

The next social event of general importance will be the annual ball of the Lowell Police Relief association which takes place in Associate and Mechanics Halls on Tuesday evening, January 18. It was intendend originally to have the annuall affair in Huntington Hall, but owing to the fire, it was necessary to go elsewhere. No hall in Lowell but Huntington is large enough to accommodate the crowds who help out the policemen with their worthy object and in order to accommodate year this two halls will be engaged and the American orchestras, first and second, will officiate one at each hall, while the same order of dances will go at each, making the affair a general double-header.

A feature of the dance this year is the very fine souvenir that has been gotten up by a committee consisting of Inspector Allen and Officers Hill, F. Fox, Malony, and Ryder, and which will be distributed to all ticket holders. It is undoubtedly one of the neatest dance souvenirs ever produced in Lowell. It is of 70 pages and contains a history of the department and its leaders, a chronological table of chiefs, a history of the Relief association, and excellent half tone pictures of the commissioners, clerk, Judge Hadley, Major Noyes, and every man in the department from the superintendent down to the last appointedregular patrolman. The Police Relief association pays $10 per week for 20 weeks in a year to all cases of sickness: $300 to the widow of a deceased member, and $100 to a member on the death of his wife.

FOUND A CAPE.

While Supt. Davis was walking along Westford street Tuesday evening, he picked up a lady's gossamer cape, which he found lying in the road, having evidently been dropped from a carriage or sleigh. The owner may have the same by calling at the police station and identifying the property.

WHO KNOWS HIM?

The deputy registrar of Cap Sante, County of Fonteneuf, Canada, writes the following letter to the Lowell authorities:

"One Alphonse Frenette, formerly of Cap Sante, Can., is supposed to have died in the hospital at Lowell, Mass., in August, 1857, he was living in Fall River, but left since for Lowell. He has some relatives in this town and any information of his person or the date of his death would be much appreciated."

First class printing done at this office.

OFFICERS CHOSEN

By the Lowell General Hospital Aid Association.

MRS. V. I. CUMNOCK ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The Annual Report was Submitted.

The Lowell General Hospital Aid association held its annual meeting in the Board of Trade rooms yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Charles H. Allen presided and reports were submitted by the secretary, Mrs. John Faulkner and the treasurer, Mrs. J. W. B. Shaw. The following officers were elected:

President, Mrs. V. I. Cumnock; vice president, Mrs. Geo. H. Pillsbury; treasurer, Mrs. Larkin Trull; secretary, Mrs. J. A. Faulkner; auditor, Mrs. H. A. Whittier; trustees, Mrs. Thomas Talbot, Miss Lucy M. Fay.

Board of directors—First Congregational, Mrs. Hary Dunlap.

Methodist—St. Paul's M. E., Mrs. L. E. Murphy; Central M. E., Mrs. A. S. Thompson; Worthen Street, Mrs. Amasa Hamilton; Highland M. E., Mrs. W. A. Dickinson; Centralville M. E., Mrs. Le Doit E. Kimball; Primitive M. E., Mrs. R. H. Muino; Swedish, Miss Emilie Laufin; Lutheran, Mrs. Anders Thomasson.

Universalist—First Universalist, Mrs. A. E. Sherman; Grace Universalist, Mrs. Geo. F. Penniman.

Unitarian—Mrs. E. S. Hylan.

Presbyterian—Westminster Presbyterian, Mrs. H. S. Fraser; First Presbyterian, Mrs. H. W. Derby; French Protestant, Miss Pamela Ouellette; Berean Protestant, Miss Ella C. Rogers.

Trinitarian—Mrs. Edwin Nichols.
Kirk Street—Miss E. J. Knight.
High Street—Miss N. P. H. Robbins.
Eliot—Mrs. George W. Miller.
John Street—Mrs. Wm. Morey.
Pawtucketville—Mrs. C. G. Coburn.
Highland Cong.—Mrs. Henry Smith.
First Baptist—Mrs. A. G. Pollard.
Worthen Street Baptist—Mrs. Wm. H. Wiggin.
Fifth Street Baptist—Mrs. M. J. Shattuck.
Branch Street Baptist—Mrs. Q. A. Foster.
Paige Street Baptist—Mrs. Curtis Huntley.
Mt. Vernon Baptist—Mrs. J. A. Coram.
Berean Protestant —Miss Ella L. Russell.
St. Anne's Episcopal—Mrs. Addison Putnam, Jr.
St. John's Episcopal—Mrs. Thomas Mather.
St. Patrick's—Mrs. J. J Donovan.
St. Michael's—Miss Emma Cooke.
St. Peter's—Mrs. T. E. McOwen.
Immaculate Conception—Mrs. Philip Haggerty.
Sacred Heart—Mrs. J. J. McCarty.
St. Joseph's—Mrs. P. A. Lecluire.

A rising vote of thanks was extended to the retiring president, vice president and secretary, also to the retiring members of the board of directors, for their services.

POLICE COURT.

Six drunks.

Michael O'Neil received three months in jail.

Thomas N. Dolan and Fred Williams charged with larceny of meat, were fined $15 each, to be paid in three days or two months in jail.

FIRST FRIDAY SERVICES.

An Augustinian missionary father will deliver the sermon at St. Patrick's church for the first Friday evening services. Mr. Thomas Sullivan will play on the violin a selection from the "Messiah," Misses Murray and O'Hearn will sing Campona's "Ave Maria," and Miss Cronin, C. Von Webber's "O Salutaris."

THE CUT IN PRICE OF FULL DRESS PATENT CALF CONGRESS IS CATCHING THE BOYS AT O'SULLIVAN BROS.

CYCLISTS USE CUE.

The S.C.W. held a pool tournament to select players for the Nashua tournament and the following played:

Grady, 25; Maker, 8; Smith, 25; Dennett, 7; Puffer, 25; Walley, 11; Gomand, 25; Gale, 15; McIntosh, 26; Patnaud, 15; Soule, 25; Peabody, 5; Dunham, 25; Mitchell, 24.

The winners will play next week to decide for the team of three.

CASTORIA. The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

CITY COMMITTEE.

Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1898.

Members of the Democratic City Committee are requested to meet Friday, January 7, at 7:30 p. m., in A.O.H. hall, Howe building, corner East Merrimack and Prescott streets. Every member should strive to be present. Per order of Executive Committee.

T. H. MULDOON, Sec'y.

WE HAVE HEARD OF THE

Cut Down

in the mills and we have decided to go the mill agents five per cent. better by reducing the prices on every article in our Market fifteen per cent. lower than any market in this city, so that if the working people wish to have their pay go as far as before the cut down, they will trade at the

CENTRAL

Cash Market

Cor. Central and Charles Sts.

J. F. McGOVERN, Man.

Bon Ami

Cleans and polishes by dissolving the dirt or tarnish. It does not scour or wear off the surface.

All Grocers.

CANDY CATHARTIC Cascarets CURE CONSTIPATION REGULATE THE LIVER 10c 25c 50c ALL DRUGGISTS

B-A-R-G-A-I-N-S

CLOSING OUT ODDS AND ENDS IN

WINTER UNDERWEAR FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Men's Medicated Scarlet Drawers worth $1 a pair, now **50c.**

Misses' Medicated Scarlet Pants and Vests, worth 50c. to 75c., now **25c.**

Ladies' Best Medicated All Wool Vests and Pants, worth $1.25 and $1.50, now **99c. each.**

Ladies' Grey Heavy Weight Pants, worth 75c., now **37c. pair.**

Children's Regular 15c. Black Wool Hose, assorted sizes, now **10c. or 3 pairs for 25c.**

Ladies' Seamless Fleeced Hose, heavy and extra long, worth 15c., now **10c. or 3 pairs for 25c.**

Men's Camel's Hair Half Hose **10c. or 3 pairs for 25c.**

500 pairs Boys' and Girls' Woolen Mittens, navy, black and brown, with long wrists, only **5c. pair.**

Job lot regular $1.50 Hand Knit Shoulder Capes **99c. each.**

Extra Heavy Hand Knit Hoods for Ladies, made to retail at $1 and $1.25. These are slightly soiled, only **50c. each.**

Boys' and Men's Heavy Woolen Gloves, only **25c. pair.**

Ladies' Double Mittens, fancy backs, only **25c. pair.**

Ladies' and Misses' Leggings, **25c. and 50c. pair.**

Lambrequins, Scarfs, Tidies, Table Covers and all Holiday Goods at half price or less if sold at once.

Regular $1.25 Large Sofa Pillows, only **71c. each or 2 for $1.25.**

Regular 50c. Head Rests **19c. each.**

150 dozen Best Lancaster Gingham Aprons, large, and have long strings. Never sold less than 25c., now **19c. or 3 for 50c.**

Cook, Taylor & Co.

CENTRAL STREET.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

REMNANTS

Of All Wool

Twilled Flannels

For Ladies' and Children's Skirts, Men's Shirts, Etc.

ONE LOT AT 12½c. YD.

All wool, navy blue and scarlet twilled Flannel, also some Gray Cotton and Wool, heavy and warm, qualities worth 17 to 20c.,

12½c. Yd.

ANOTHER LOT AT 19c. YD.

All wool, navy blue and scarlet Twilled, 3-4 wide, very nice, soft and fine quality, also some navy blue and brown mixed, both yard wide, all wool and worth from 25 to 35c. yard.

19c. Yd.

A SMALL LOT AT 33c.

Extra nice and heavy, unshrinkable, genuine Shaker Flannel, in both red and brown mixed qualities, worth 50c.,

33c. Yd.

BASEMENT.

A. G. Pollard & Co.

THE PACE THAT KILLS.
THE SUN SETS THE PACE IN LOCAL JOURNALISM AND THE PACE THAT KILLED THREE IMITATORS. IT'S TOO FAST FOR THEM TO FOLLOW.

THE LOWELL SUN

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S
DELIGHTFUL TALK ON PLAYS AND PLAYERS IN THE GREAT THEATRICAL PAGE IN TOMORROW'S SUN—STARS AND AMUSING STORIES OF THE STAGE.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1898. | 8 PAGES 1 CENT

SECOND EDITION

THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

The weather indications for the ensuing twenty-four hours are as follows: Increasing cloudiness followed by snow or rain tonight and Friday; warmer; south winds.

Almanac, Friday, Jan. 7.
Sunr ises—7:14; sets, 4:29.
Moon rises—evening.
High water—10:45 a. m.; 11:15 p. m

WILLIAMS' SLATE.

SUPORTERS OF HON. GEO. FRED AGREE ON TICKET FOR STATE COMMITTEE.

Boston, Jan. 6.—Mr. Christopher T. Callahan of Holyoke for chairman, Hon. William S. McNary of Boston for secretary, Mr. Charles D. Lewis of South Framingham for treasurer—this is the slate agreed upon at a conference of the supporters of Hon. George Fred Williams at his office yesterday afternoon, for officers of the democratic state committee. The meeting is to be held at the American House Saturday noon and there promises to be a lively time before the organization is completed. It is expected that there will be opposition to the slate.

MUSIC HALL.

One of the most successful romantic comedy dramas, "Unknown," by the famous author, John A. Stevens, comes to Music Hall Saturday afternoon and evening.

The piece itself is a thoroughly enjoyable one, and for many reasons has been a great favorite with the public. Its presentation this year, however, is more brilliant han ever.

"The Dear Irish Home" and "Cruiskeen Lawn," two plays of Irish life, filled with exciting scenes and patriotic sentiment will be presented by the Dan McCarthy company at Music Hall next Monday and Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, and Wednesday matinee. It is said that in these plays the comedy element is strongly developed and the characterizations are unusually good. Incidentally, there are introduced some very taking songs and specialties.

DEATHS.

CONNELLY—Peter Connelly, aged 50 years, died last night at the residence of Peter Connolly in North Billerica. Deceased resided in North Billerica only a few years and previously lived in this city, being employed as a bricklayer and doing considerable work in this line in the construction of sewers. Funeral tomorrow morning at 9 o'clock from St. Andrew's church.

CITY SCALES REPORT.

The annual report of George F. Noonan, the superintendent of the city scales and measurer of wood and bark for the year 1897 has ben filed with the city clerk. The following articles have been weighed: 595 loads of hay, 188 of oats, 125 of paper, 80 of straw, 41 of potatoes, 32 of meal, 30 of coal, 24 of shorts, 8 of salt, 7 of corn, 7 of furniture, 3 of bones, 3 of phosphate, 3 of pigs, 2 each of junk, iron, wheat and beef, 1 each of carrots, grain, wire oyster shells, copper and boxes, 2 of zinc; also 68 horses and six wagons.

The fees for the year amounted to $164.32 for weighing and $141.50 for measuring. There was measured during the year 2780 loads of wood, 121 of manure and 11 of waste.

James F. O'Donnell
UNDERTAKER.
Telephone at Residence, Office and Stables.
Market St., Cor. Worthen.

KEEP YOUR FEET WARM AND DRY BY WEARING BOX CALF SHOES WHICH HAVE THIS KEY RING CHECK ATTACHED.

WHITE BROS. & CO. BOSTON

$7 TO $15
GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.
GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.

Boys' and Girls' Sleds.—A nice sled for Boys and Girls with one pound of our 60c. Tea. O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 E. Merrimack street, telephone 69-3.

THE RUNAWAY HORSE DRIVEN BY DR. SMITH THAT CAUSED MUCH EXCITEMENT ON MERRIMACK SQUARE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

CONFERENCE ON CUT-DOWN

Between Mill Agents and Committee Representing Operatives.

At the Office of the Locks and Canals Co.—Account of the Conference—The Decision Was Not Made Public.

The much-talked-of conference between the representatives of the local cotton mills and the spinners of those mills was held at 10 o'clock this forenoon in the Locks & Canals office and the following mills were represented: Merrimack, Lawrence, Tremont & Suffolk, Boott, Massachusetts, Hamilton and Appleton.

At a meeting of the Cotton Spinners' union last evening, the members of the committee on conference were coached by their fellow members and they went to the conference prepared to show that southern competition has not made the cut-down necessary. The members of the union, together with all the operatives of the city will await the outcome of the conference with the greatest interest. The committee will report at another conference to be held tomorrow night.

The other business at the meeting last evening, was the unanimous endorsement of Rev. S. M. Dick, Ph. D., and Rev. W. A. Bartlett for espousing the cause of the operatives.

THE CONFERENCE.

A conference that is of the greatest importance to the wage earners of the city was held in the Locks and Canals Co.'s private office on Broadway this morning.

It was a conference between the representatives of labor and the delegates of the big corporations of the city.

The subject discussed was the recent cut-down.

The conference began at 10 o'clock There were present Agents Cumnock, Thomas, Nourse, Moulton, Southworth, Pead and Acting Agent Bowen of the Appleton. There was a spinner representative from each of the cotton mills and the secretary of the Spinner's union was included in the delegation that numbered seven. The names were not given out before the meeting. The session was an executive oen and newspapermen were excluded. They were told, however that the conference might last one or two hours and that nothing will be given out unless by mutual consent of all parties.

Agent Moulton of the Hamilton was chairman and Agent Southworth of the Massachusetts was secretary. The mill agents had a stenographer present at the meeting.

ADD MILL CONFERENCE

The session lasted till 12:50, the whole time being consumed in a discussion of the situation. Both sides seemed anxious for a satisfactory settlement. First of all they came to an agreement that unless both sides are willing, nothing that transpired should be given out. That is to say, if the mill agents made a proposition nothing was to be said of it outside the conference, so that the public could get hold of it unless the mill agents and representatives of the spinners agreed to it and the same condition was binding if the spinners make a proposition. This did not preclude reporting to the union any proposition made or conclusion reached.

Thomas F. Connolly was the representative of the spinners of the Merrimack Manufacturing company and in a small satchel, he carried statistics and documents bearing on the different phases of the labor question, which he made use of during the conference. The other representatives present were: Anthony A. Cunningham, Tremont & Suffolk; Joseph Ashton, Boott; Robert Worsely, Massachusetts; John H. McShea, Hamilton; Robert Montmarquett Appleton; Fred Dalgio, Lawrence.

When adjournment was taken, neither side would give out anything for publication, but it was evident from their conversation that some conclusion had been reached. In fact, it was acknowledged that a conclusion had been reached, but what it is was kept secret.

Agent Moulton who presided, said: "A. I have to say is that I have had a pleasant time." "Not altogether enjoyable," added another agent.

Thomas F. Connolly said: "It would be a breach of confidence for us to give out what was done, and therefore I will keep silent on that point. Then again I think the conclusion reached should be submitted to our union first. Our delegation has not had a chance to consider the conclusions of this conference but we will meet this afternoon. The meeting of our union will be held tomorrow night."

AYER HOME MEETING.

A business meeting was held at the Ayer Home Wednesday afternoon. The matron's report for December constituted the business.

The following is a list of the donors: Mr. H. Richardson, Mrs. N. C. Bartlett, Miss C. P. Kitson, Mrs. Crawford Burnham, Mrs. H. H. Carroll, Mrs. W. Nichols, Miss M. A. Webster, Mrs. A. W. Burnham, Miss E. M. Wells, Miss Beda Anderson, Mrs. W. L. Vernon, Miss Kate Vernon, Mrs. A. A. Bowers, Principal Morey's pupils at the Highland school, Miss C. Webber, Mrs. H. Burrows, W. G. Ward, Frances M. Drew, M. D., G. F. Penniman, M. V. Perkins, Mrs. R. Wood, H. R. Rice, Mrs. J. M. Washburn, Mr. W. H. I. Hayes, Mrs. G. F. Martin, Mrs. D. S. Richardson, Miss E. M. Tucke, Miss M. Worcester, Miss W. Thayer, Miss C. L. Hooper, Miss L. Alexander, Miss Helen Thomas, Mrs. W. Bishop, Mrs. H. G. Cushing, Mrs. W. H. Anderson, Mrs. D. L. Page, Mr. M. A. Taylor, Mrs. Shufelt, Mrs. M. Poore, Mrs. S. Merrill, Miss Mary Richardson, John Street Congregational society per Mr. R. Reed.

A vote of thanks was passed to all friends of the home who so generously gave to the holiday festivities.

Two cash donations of $25 each, one of $10 and one of $5, have been received in the last month. The net proceeds of the annual October sale amounted to $697.50.

A large delegation from the Kirk Street church Ladies Aid society met at the home Wednesday to sew for the children and will continue their meetings for this purpose, which will be greatly appreciated.

ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

There was another large attendance at St. Patrick's bazaar last evening. It was announced by mistke that an entertainment would be given last evening, but none was planned for it. Programs, have, however, been provided for tonight and tomorrow evening.

SUN EXTRA

5 O'CLOCK.

A FRIGHTFUL FALL

Of a Western Mining Expert.

DROPPED A DISTANCE OF 600 FEET.

The Body Crushed Beyond all Recognition.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 6.—Capt. W. E. Hall, superintendent of the great Lerot mine at Rossland, B. C., one of the best mining experts of the West, fell down the shaft of the mine last night dropping six hundred feet. He struck on several landings and his body was crushed to a jelly. Death was instantaneous. He was sixty years old.

CHINESE TREATY.

By Associated Press to the Sun.

London, Jan. 6.—It is learned on excellent authority that in the event of Great Britain guaranteeing the Chinese loan, the concessions required will be the opening of the new treaty ports to all nations alike.

Ladies' Skating Boots.

Extra high cut, extension sole, edge stitched, made of heavy Chrome Kid and Brown Willow Calf, $2.50 to $3.50.

$3 Box Calf Boots $2.

Our entire line of $3 Goodyear Welted Lace Boots—may be sizes here and there missing, now $2. Here is a thoroughly good boot, well adapted for winter wear.

Spring Heel Arctics

Misses' Button, $1.25; Ladies' 2½ to 6 sizes, $1.50, either button or buckle. These prices are lower than you can obtain at wholesale.

Rubber Boots.

Child's' Fleece Lined $1; Misses $1.25; Ladies' $1.50; Children's extension leg Rubber Boots, spring heel, $1.75; Youth's Storm King Boots, 11 to 13½, $2; Boys' sizes, 1 to 5, $2.25; Men's $3; and still we keep selling Woonsocket Boots at $2.15.

O'SULLIVAN BROS.
Opp. City Hall.

THE OHIO FIGHT

Hanna's Forces on the Offensive.

OPPOSITION CLAIMS MAJORITY OF SEVEN.

Rupublican Indignation for Gov. Bushnell.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 6.—The senatorial contest today is changed somewhat. The anti-Hanna combine is on the defensive. As the "count of noses" stands now, Senator Hanna is beaten.

The opposition chims from six to seven against Hanna and claim that they are secretly making accessions to their ranks. The opposition is kept busy defending its ranks as Hanna workers are after doubtful members constantly and are starting hot fires for some of them at their homes. The republicans in the home counties are aroused to intense indignation against Bushnell and the anti-Hanna republicans and are denouncing them emphatically.

Hundreds of letters and telegrams in severe and discourteous language are being received from their constituents. So far as is known Hanna would be beaten if the ballot were taken today. The organization against him is the most compact and complete ever known in this state, but it has much to withstand.

ANOTHER ORDER.

FROM MAYOR BENNETT TO THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

This morning the head of each department received another order from Mayor Bennett.

It is calculated to bring out a series of replies that will assist in the work of making appropriations this year. The order is as follows:

Mayor's Office, Jan. 5, 1898.

To the Heads of all Departments:—

You will please forward to me at once a statement showing expenditures of your department for 1897 and estimated expenditures for 1898. Make a statement, as far as practicable, so as to show in parallel columns the subdivisions of your department. Give the salary or compensaton of each officer, deputy, assistant clerk, or employe not classed as a laborer. Show, as far as practicable, the amount required for labor separately from the amount required for materials and supplies.

Yours respectfully,
James W. Bennett, Mayor.

REPORTED HEROIC RESCUE

FROM DROWNING BY AN EMLOYE OF WHITE'S TANNERY.

It was reported this afternoon by a passerby that a boy fell out of a window in White's Tannery, into the Concord river this afternoon and would have been drowned had it not been for one of the employes, who by sliding down the pipe on the outside of the building succeeded in rescuing the boy.

White's Tannery was called by telephone, but the person who answered the telephone said he knew nothing about the matter.

LATEST

NEARING THE END

Murderer Durrant Has Abandoned all Hope.

STRENGTH AND NERVE HAVE FORSAKEN HIM.

May Probably be Carried to the Gallows.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Quentin, Cal., Jan. 6.—Theodore Durrant has entirely given up hope, so has his father. Both are now convinced he will hang tomorrow. His father will not be present at the execution as was expected.

Durrant has received spiritual consolation. While his parents and friends are with him, he appears calm and resigned, but as soon as they leave his nerve disappears and he rolls on the floor, moaning and crying. It is believed he will have to be carried to the gallows.

HON. GEO. FRED WILLIAMS

RECEIVED A GRAND RECEPTION AT DENVER, COL.

Denver, Col., Jan. 6.—Hon. George Fred Williams of Massachusetts arrived here this morning. The people generally, regardless of party affiliations, joined in giving him an enthusiastic welcome. He was escorted to the state house and City Hall. He will remain three days, delivering a public address tomorrow night.

ACTOR RATCLIFFE BAILED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New Yor, Jan. 6.—E. J. Ratcliffe, the actor, who was recently convicted of wife beating, was today granted a writ of reasonable doubt by Judge Dickey in the supereme court and released in $2500 bail.

A warrant charging Ratcliffe with perjury was secured by the district attorney today. It is alleged that he committed this offence in swearing at the trial that he had not married previously.

MRS. SMITH

THROWN FROM HER SLEIGH TODAY.

Mrs. Smith, who resides on Stedman street, was thrown from her sleigh while driving through Branch street this morning and received a scalp wound. The horse ran away and completely demolished the sleigh before he stopped.

NEW YORK'S PROBLEM.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Albany, N. Y., Jan. 6.—An effort to solve the labor problem is to be made in the legislature this winter at the instance of the working men of the state. A bill will be introduced providing for a tax on laborers who are not citizens. A similar law is now in force in Pennsylvania.

FUNERALS.

LAWSON—The funeral of Dora Lawson, child of Joseph and Herminie Lawson, occurred yesterday afternoon from their home, 11 Epping street and burial was in St. Joseph's cemetery.

CUMMINGS—The funeral of Dennis Cummings took place this morning from his late home on Adams street and was very largely atetnded. The cortege proceeded to St. Patrick's church where a requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Leonard. The choir, directed by E. F. Faulkner, sang Schmidt's requiem mass. The pall bearers were Messrs. Daniel Murphy, William Quirk, John Welch and Cornelius Shanahan. There were present many out-of-town relatives and friends of the deceased. Interment was in the Catholic cemetery.

KEEFE—Katherine Keefe, aged 48 years, died yesterday at St. John's hospital. This morning Undertaker Savage forwarded the rmains to Alelrton, P. E. Island, for interment.

A PLEASANT WHIST PARTY.

The fourth of the series of Subscription parties was held at Mechanics hall last evening. There were about thirty couples present and the early part of the evening was given to whist, the prizes being awarded to Mr. Henry Rourke and Miss Maxwell; second, Mr. Joseph Keefe and Miss Johnson.

Tables were then cleared away and dancing to music by Hibbard's orchestra was continued until midnight.

Mr. George M. Harrigan was master of ceremonies. The arrangements were in charge of Misses Murphy, Brennan, and Corbett. Among those present from out of town were Mr. and Miss Johnson of Boston, Mr. and Miss Keefe of Watertown and Dr. McQuirk.

THE TAN GRAIN BALS., TWO SOLES TO THE HEEL. CUT SEVEN INCHES HIGH. JUST THE THING FOR SKATING. FOUND ONLY AT

Fine job printing done at this office.

Hood's Pills
Restore full, regular action of the bowels, do not irritate or inflame, but leave all the delicate digestive organism in perfect condition. Try them. 25 cents. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

THERE ARE 32 DISTINCT lots of men's winter trousers in this sale, nearly every lot a new one especially provided for this purpose.

It is a showing of good trousers without a parallel—

There's ample chance for choice from these 3000 pairs—beginning with the lots of all wool trousers for 95 cents a pair and thence up to finest worsteds for $5.00.

Boys' SHORT TROUSERS union mixtures, 16 cents. Brown Corduroys 50 cents a pair.

PUTNAM & SON,
No 166 CENTRAL STREET.

LEADER GRIFFITHS.

PRESENTED A BATON BY NATIONAL BAND.

"Dick" Griffiths has a new baton and he is happy. As a leader "Dick" is known as the local Sousa, and he has brought the National band to its present high standard. He is enthusiastic in his work and it is because of his

RICHARD A. GRIFFITHS, leader of the National band.

great concern for the organization that the members decided to arrange a little surprise for him. Last night just before the band rehearsal Zephyr I. Bissonnette stepped forward and in behalf of the band, presented the genial Dick with a beautiful ebony baton with silver trimmings and a silver music rack. Dick conveyed his thanks to the members and the band played on.

NAT BUTLER MARRIED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Hinsdale, N. H., Jan. 6.—"Nat" Butler, the famous handicap bicycle rider, of Cambridge, Mass., was married here this noon to Grace Wren Robertson. They left on a tour for New York.

INDIAN PLAGUE INCREASES.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Bombay, Jan. 6—The plague still continues on the increase. For the past forty-eight hours 142 new cases are recorded and 105 deaths. There is a general exodus of the population and suspension of business threatened.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Interest will commence February 1st on deposits made on or before Thursday, February 3d, in the

Savings Department
OF THE
Traders' National Bank

At the rate per annum of..... 4 per cent. Compounded Semi-Annually.

HOURS { Daily 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

80 Middlesex street, 11 Post Office Avenue.
Chas. J. Glidden, Pres.
Wm. F. Hills, Cashier.

"I Would Go Tonight If I Only Had a Dress Suit."

How many times have you said that? You want to make a good appearance this winter. Well we are right up to date and can suit you right. If you need a Dress Suit or anything in the tailoring line, come to us.

Louis Alexander,
Formerly of Fifth Avenue, New York
Importer and Tailor,
NO. 85 CENTRAL STREET.
LOWELL.

GENERAL BOOTH COMING

Farewell Demonstration in His Honor on Leaving.

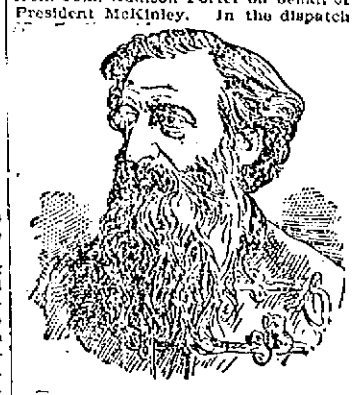
Says He Bears Nobody Any Ill Will—Coming Here to Promote Additions to the Salvation Army.

London, Jan. 6.—Six thousand persons, most of them members of the Salvation Army, took part last night in a demonstration of farewell to General William Booth, who is about to sail for the United States to "assist in organizing great additions to the army." Three brass bands led the music, and in the body of the hall were 1000 salvation lassies, who performed theatrical movements with red, white and blue scarfs.

General Booth on entering the hall received a tremendous ovation, the lassies forming themselves into imitations of the American and English flags. Commissioner Coombs presented an address from the English Salvation Army to be delivered to the American army.

General Booth, in the course of a long speech, said: "I am going where I shall unquestionably receive a generous welcome. Whatever jealousies may be in the hearts of others, the salvationists on both sides of the water have only affection and confidence for each other. We have had our sorrows and storms. In the United States one of the greatest sorrows that could come to a general of God has come to me. One of my own sons has departed from his father's side and from the Salvation Army. I do not bear him ill will; for, though I think he is in the wrong, he is still my son. Of controversy or disputation I'll have none. I am the friend of all men."

The meeting cheered a cable message from John Addison Porter on behalf of President McKinley. In the dispatch



GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH.

Mr. Porter said: "The report of the progress of your philanthropic work is one of which you have a right to be proud. I can assure you the president fully realizes the effective relief work now being done on such a large scale."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Benjamin Butterworth, commissioner of patents, is reported much improved.

Philomena Charlo was stabbed to death last night by her son-in-law in New York.

Amos Cook Frye, postmaster at Frysburg, Me., and a much esteemed citizen, died in that town yesterday, aged 61.

Yesterday the Indian Neck hotel in Bradford, Conn., the property of Mabel Goodrich, and leased by C. H. Harriman, was destroyed by a fire, which started in a defective flue.

James K. McBride, a member of the Populist national committee and prominent in Michigan Populist circles, was arrested in Grand Rapids on a charge of embezzling $300 from a client.

The grand jury has reported a true bill of murder in the second degree against Dr. Elijah A. Bond, the New Haven physician who is accused of causing the death of Grace Dearborn of Everett, Mass., by criminal malpractice.

Ex-Police Lieutenant Samuel C. Rank of Chicago was found guilty of extorting money from "blind pig" proprietors in the Hyde Park prohibition district. The extreme penalty is a fine of $500 and six months' imprisonment. He claims to be the victim of persecution.

Two ladies connected with the Maine W. C. T. U. recently visited Portsmouth and secured the names of people in Maine holding United States liquor tax receipts. They found 1000 such, 320 residing in Portland. This is taken as a preliminary step to a movement for a better enforcement of the prohibitory law.

A "double ripper" carrying a party of about a dozen Wesleyan freshmen collided with an electric light pole in Middletown, Conn., last night. Fred Johnson, whose home is in Staten Island, received a severe blow on the stomach and is believed to be internally injured. John Havens had his right leg fractured and Dudley Palmer had his scalp torn open and was otherwise injured. Only two of the party escaped unharmed.

HANGED HIMSELF.

Peabody, Mass., Jan. 6.—Charles H. Simonds, 60 years of age, manager of the livery stable owned by his father, was found dead last evening hanging in a barn in the rear of his residence. He had been missing since 2 o'clock, and the appearance of the body indicated that he had been hanging since about that time. He was found by his son, who cut the body down and called a physician, but life was extinct. Mr. Simonds has been ill for some time, and it is supposed that the act was committed during a period of despondency.

At Home

You may have what thousands visit Europe for yearly, that is the natural Sprudel Salt of Carlsbad. It is obtained by evaporation at the Springs, and is identical with the waters in its action and results, which are the same to-day as when Emperor Charles IV. was cured four hundred years ago, and later George III., Peter the Great, and Maria Theresa benefited by their use. They aid digestion, cure constipation, and purify the blood.

Be sure to obtain the genuine imported article, with the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, New York," on the bottle.

ARREST OF A CRANK.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The police officers at the White House were obliged to arrest a crank yesterday. He was a middle aged German named Jacob Clements, who said he lived near Williams Bridge, N. Y. For three days he had haunted the White House, endeavoring to obtain access to the president. Tuesday he addressed a letter to the president, and Wednesday he called, and announced God had sent him. He said he bore the mark on his brow and that he must see the president. When he was denied, he became boisterous, and the officers were obliged to arrest him and send him to the nearest police station to be examined as to his sanity.

CHANCE FOR M'COY.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 6.—James Franey of Portland, Ore., deposited with Harry Weldon of The Enquirer last night $200 against $300 to be put up by "Kid" McCoy to back the claim that the "Kid" cannot knock him (Franey) out in four rounds. The fight is to take place in Cincinnati or Covington within six weeks.

TOOK THE OATH.

Boston, Jan. 6.—Governor Roger Wolcott took the oath of office as chief magistrate at noon today for the second time in his political career. President Smith of the senate, as presiding officer of the joint convention, administered the obligation to the governor and to W. Murray Crane of Dalton as lieutenant governor. Governor Wolcott then delivered his inaugural address, and the ceremonies concluded with the administratering of the oath to the eight members of the executive council.

As usual, but little business was transacted by either branch during the day, although both met an hour previous to the inaugural exercises.

THREE MEN KILLED.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Jan. 6.—Three men were killed at the Avondale mine of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal company by a terrific explosion of gas. They were David Powell, David F. Jones and John E. Jones. William Brennan, a boy, was badly injured, but will recover.

FUSILADE WAS FATAL.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Edward M. Hunt, an ex-deputy sheriff, was shot and killed yesterday by W. H. Smith, a bailiff. The men quarrelled recently over a small sum of money, and Smith was walking along the street when Hunt jumped from behind a building and opened fire. Hunt was hit in the side and soon died; Smith was shot in the hand and leg.

KILLED BY AN INDIAN.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 6.—Mrs. Julius Leard, a white woman, was murdered by a Seminole near Maud, Okla., in the presence of her children. Mrs. Leard had frightened the Indian away with a rifle. Later she stepped out of doors, carrying her baby, and the Indian stole into the house, secured the gun and killed her.

BOSTON & MAINE

RAILROAD ELECTS DIRECTORS AND ISSUES BONDS.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Boston & Maine railroad corporation was held yesterday. Only routine business was transacted. The following board of directors was elected for the ensuing year: Frederick E. Clark, Edwin Morey, Francis L. Higginson, Charles E. Cotting, T. Jefferson Coolidge, Walter C. Baylies and William Powell Mason.

It was voted to issue common bonds to an amount not exceeding $226,900, to be dated Oct. 11, 1898, and to be payable in twenty years from date, to bear interest at the rate four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, the proceeds to be used in paying bonds of Salem & Lowell railroad amounting to $226,900, payable Oct. 1, 1898. Any proceeds received in excess of sum needed for payment of those bonds will be applied to paying for permanent additions to and improvements on property of the corporation.

To Cure Constipation Forever. Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

LOOMFIXERS MEET

Convention in Boston Was Opened Yesterday.

OFFICERS ELECTED FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

A National Eight Hour Law Favored.

Boston, Jan. 6.—The annual convention of the National Loomfixers' association opened yesterday. President Robert H. Martin of Fall River presided, and there was a good attendance of delegates. National Secretary Shovelton of Fall River spoke disapprovingly of the reduction in cotton operatives' wages, which, he claimed, was entirely unwarranted. The national association has at present $2100 in its treasury.

It was voted that the association should take no active preliminary steps, as a national body, in the case of a strike in New Bedford, but that if the operatives there should strike the association pledged itself to stand by them.

These officers were elected: President, Robert H. Martin, Fall River; vice president, William Kent, Taunton; secretary, Richard Shovelton, Jr., Fall River; treasurer, James Bunford, New Bedford; executive committee, Thomas Callahan of Adams, Paul Watson of New Bedford and John McCarthy of Fall River.

It was voted to work in co-operation with the National Federation of Labor for the passage of a national eight-hour law.

HATS OFF.

ORDER GIVEN IN KEITH'S BOSTON THEATRE.

Boston, Jan. 6.—As a result of the ordinance passed by the board of aldermen that whenever the patron of any theater requested the manager to have a hat or bonnet removed it must be done under penalty of forfeiture of license, it was announced last night from the stage of one of the leading theaters that "on and after next Monday every lady must remove her hat or bonnet, either before taking her seat, or immediately thereafter." This is the most sweeping order that has yet been issued by an amusement proprietor in connection with the hat problem in the theater.

COMMUNICATION.

Editor of The Sun—As there is quite a contention at City Hall over the election of superintendents of the various departments, it may be necessary in order to select a superintendent of public buildings to compromise in selecting the new candidate. The latest candidate for the position is one of Lowell's most respected citizens, Peter Watson, the well known baker. Mr. Watson is one of the veteran woodworking mechanics of this city. He worked in this city for the past forty years, the greater part of the time as a cabinet maker and carpenter. Some of the most substantial churches and business houses of our city were completed in part under his direction. Mr. Watson believes that he has just as much qualification for the position of public buildings as any candidate named or any that has held the position in the past.

Mr. Watson built the beautiful residence of George E. Locke, the comedian known and admired by every theatregoer of a generation ago. He was then known as "Yankee Locke" one of the greatest comedians in America. While he was working on that job in 1865 in the employ of His Honor, the Mayor, James W. Bennett, he can remember Colonel Bennett coming to the workmen and telling them the very sad news of President Lincoln's assassination. Mr. Watson can give many little reminiscences of early life in the city in the days when things were governed in a different form from what they are today. In those days it was the rule that the office seeks the man, and not the man the office, as the thing goes today. He does not desire even now to be an office seeker, but rather than see the city's interests lack in that department, he is willing to assume the responsibilities and the salary going with that position. —Citizen.

HUMANE SOCIETY REPORT.

The annual report of the Lowell Humane society setting forth the work done during the year, is as follows:

Horses condemned and killed, 58; horses taken from work lame, 405; horses with galled necks, backs or shoulders, relieved from work, 181; horses without proper sustenance and cared for, 51; horses over-loaded and relieved, 130; horses cruelly beaten, 31; horses unfit for labor and cared for, 61; horses cruelly abused, drivers cautioned, 46; horses taken from drunken drivers, 16; horses without proper shelter and cared for, 31; horses blanketed on the streets, 425; horses cared for, 15; horses overchecked and relieved, 63; horses overdriven, 6; shoeless horses sent to blacksmiths, 19; stables visited and improvements in regard to ventilation, etc. made, 50; cattle without proper shelter and cared for, 11; cattle without proper sustenance and cared for, 16; small animals humanely destroyed, 179; cruelty to dogs, 4; prosecutions, 0; complaints investigated but not sustained, 15; fast driving, 3; total, 1874.

Children's Department—Neglect, 265; cruelty and abuse, 13; homeless and abandoned, 11; destitute and cared for, 25; incorrigibility, 4; non-support, 15; lost and returned to parents, 2; children placed in homes and institutions, 88; parents and guardians warned, 94; drunken parents, 73; arrests and convictions, 16.

BASKET BALL.

The game tonight between the Lowell Y.M.C.A. basket ball teams promises to be very exciting. This game will be the first of a series between the two teams. The Lowell boys are determined to win this game. The game will take place in the gymnasium. Game called at 8 p. m. sharp.

First class printing done at this office.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR PRESERVES THE Natural Color of the Hair

CRISP GOSSIP.

The commonwealth of Massachusetts is safe, for there are 5718 enlisted men in service and 431 officers, a percentage of one officer to 13.1 men. This would seem to some an unlucky number, but so far no trouble has occurred. It might also seem that the men must be unruly and undisciplined, but such is not the case, for there is no insubordination in the ranks. At the camp, new kitchens are recommended, as the old cookhouses are worn out, and a new pump has already been put in, these facts showing that the militia are hungry and thirsty when on duty. They will not have new clothes until the government decides on the style, but to keep those that they now have clean, a working suit is recommended to save the best clothes from rainy weather and dirty work. The expense is great, but we must have the militia, even if we do pay high for protection. One hundred and seventy-two thousand, one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and twelve cents has been expended for items not otherwise reported, and in this regard it is interesting to note that the militia are good at close figuring. For example, one appropriation was $1000, and of this $999.53 was expended, while other expenses came very near the limit, showing that the militia are good marksmen, if not sharpshooters. There is but little criticism to be found, and with all their faults, the people, especially the feminine persuasion, love them still.

A religious thief in California appeared in court the other day with a Bible in one hand a schedule of his thefts in the other. The court audience went to sleep while he read the Bible, but were as lively as a church mouse when his thefts were called out. The audience had come to claim the property.

CYCLING NEWS.

A Philadelphia paper says that Chairman Mott of the racing board is seriously considering whether he will take the office again, if it is offered to him.

Fred J. Titus has issued a challenge to any rider to any kind of race at ten miles. He does not care whether it is paced, unpaced, or pursuit.

Secretary-Treasurer P. S. Collins of the Pennsylvania division is quoted as saying that that state will cast a solid vote for Potter and Keenan at the national assembly, and that the delegates will support no other candidate under any consideration.

Jimmy Michael rode 291 miles in his series of 1897-1898 events. He rode in fifteen events, of which he lost but one. He defeated F. A. McFarland, 10 miles, Memphis; E. A. McDuffee, 15 miles, Boston; F. J. Titus, 10 miles, Buffalo; J. F. Starbuck, 25 miles, Manhattan Beach; T. B. McCarthy, mile heat race, Toronto; thirteen men in a five mile race, Hartford, Conn.; Lucien Lesna, 20 miles, Springfield; Lesna and McDuffee, 25 miles, Boston, Lesna, 33 miles, Manhattan Beach; McDuffee, 15 miles, Chicago; Titus, 25 miles, Chicago, and Starbuck, Chase, and Taylore in recent races at Madison Square Garden. His single defeat was at Philadelphia when Starbuck beat him by a few feet in 25 miles. During the year, he also rode 32 exhibitions and record trials.

PLEASANT PARTY.

A very enjoyable party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Bernier, of 481 Gorham street on Monday evening.

The occasion was the sixteenth birthday of their daughter, Miss Laura, who received many pretty gifts. Those who helped to make the evening pleasant were Miss Laura herself, who sang "My Angeline" in a very pleasing manner; song, "For All Eternity," Mr. Michael Corman; recitation by Mr. John Bernier; vocal duet, Misses Kenney and Bernier; harmonica selections, Mr. Edward Lowney; recitation, by Mr. Miller; clarionet solo by Mr. Monahan. Refreshments were served and the party broke up at midnight, wishing their hostess many happy returns of the day. Miss Alice Donahue asisted in receiving the guests. The out-of-town friends present were Miss Katie Mahoney of Boston and Martha O'Neil of Woburn.

BABY HUMORS: Dr. Agnew's Ointment soothes, quiets, and effects quick and effective cures in all skin eruptions common to babies during teething time. It is harmless to the hair in cases of Scald Head, and cures Eczema, Salt Rheum, and all Skin Diseases of older people. 25 cents.—23.

For sale by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack street, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

BOXING GOSSIP.

Sharkey's challenge to Fitzsimmons is in keeping with the swell-headed actions of the sailor in the past. He claims that he is entitled to first chance with Fitz as he defeated the Cornishman at San Francisco and is confident of repeating the trick if the opportunity is offered. Now the decision of Wyatt Earp in the contest under notice, is, I imagine, still fresh in the public mind, and unless I am mistaken, Fitz won that battle fair and square and beyond doubt by a decisive knockout. Fitz was not a loser in anything but money by that piece of crookedness, the most flagrant of recent years in the ring, and the presumption of the ex-man-o'-war's-man is only accentuated by his nerve in issuing challenges for contests with first class men. Sharkey, on merit, has never proven himself anything like a champion, and no better proof of this fact can be advanced than that he was unable to best Nick Burley in eight rounds at Honolulu. Although Sharkey claims to have won, the testimony of eye-witnesses and clippings from Honolulu newspapers at the time of the fight show beyond a doubt that the decision was a draw and that whatever honors there were in the affair went to Burley. Now Nick never claimed to be in the same class with either Corbett, Fitz, or Maher, and if we look at the matter logically, why should Sharkey? Every contest he has ever been in has been crooked. He clinched his fight with Choynski, and then committed a foul that crippled Joe so badly that the contest was stopped for twenty minutes to enable him to recuperate. Nothing easier than Sailor Brown could be handed out to a man with any pugilistic aspirations. Sharkey's fight with Maher was readied by an obliging set of police officers and if ever a dirty piece of business was perpetrated in the ring, Sharkey was guilty of it in his recent meeting with Joe Goddard. Fitz and every other first class man will earn the respect of the public by refusing to recognize Sharkey, who has done more to kill boxing than any other man who has entered the ring in the past fifteen years.

Tommy White is now on his way to this country after a disastrous trip to England.

A New York club has offered a purse for a match between Jack Daly and Jack Everhardt. Daly is willing to accept.

Yank Kenney says that he will not fight Gus Ruhlin unless the latter puts up a good side bet. Kenney says that he defeated Ruhlin "quite easily." Now the fact is, it took Kenney sixteen rounds to beat Ruhlin; it took Henry Baker one round to make Kenney quit, and it took Tommy Ryan, a welterweight, just three rounds to knock out Kenney.

CONFUSION AT McCARRON'S TWO STORES.

Will be avoided this week by having an officer at each store. This is the last week for giving away the nickel plated tea kettles. Those who do not secure one this week will be disappointed.

James McCarron, opp. postoffice and corner of Broadway and Willie streets.

WANT MRS. LUETGERT

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Police Inspectors Shaack has made a verbal offer of $20,000 in approved real estate to any person producing Mrs. Luetgert dead or alive. Attorney Harmon of the defence has complained that he is only prevented from producing Mrs. Luetgert by a lack of funds, and Inspector Schaack, it is said, chose this method of rejoinder.

He also hopes to thus put a quietus upon the reports from various parts of the country that Mrs. Luetgert has been discovered.

The J. & M. FRENCH PATENT CALF BALS. ON SALE THIS WEEK AT O'SULLIVAN BROS. PRICES CUT FROM $7.00 TO $3.50. SEE THE GOODS IN OUR WINDOWS.

As Good as Gold for it gives a glad heart, and helps men to work with a vim.

B-L TOBACCOS made from best leaf, have a flavor of their own that other brands can't match.

That's why they suit people.

ONE OF THE FINEST

Grocery Stores

in this city can be had at a very low figure of the modernly equipped and up-to-date, on Onec. All main streets. Call at

DONOVAN & MANSUR'S,

Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 406-4.

Colds Coughs Catarrh Chaps Chafing Chilblains Colic Croup Cramps

Are ills to which all flesh is heir. You can relieve and speedily cure all of these by the free use of our old reliable Anodyne. Generation after generation have used it with entire satisfaction, and handed down the knowledge of its worth to their children as a valuable inheritance. Could a remedy have existed for eighty years except that it possesses great merit for family use? It was originated to cure all ailments attended with inflammation; such as asthma, abscesses, bites, burns, bruises, bronchitis, all forms of sore throat, earache, headache, la grippe, lame back, mumps, muscular soreness, neuralgia, scalds, stings, sprains, stiff joints, toothache, tonsilitis and whooping cough. The great vital and muscle nervine.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

It soothes every ache, every bruise, every cramp, every irritation, every lameness, every swelling everywhere. It is for INTERNAL as much as EXTERNAL use. It was originated in 1810, by Dr. A. Johnson, an old Family Physician. Every Mother should have it in the house.

"Best Liver Pill Made."

Parsons' Pills

Positively cure Biliousness and Sick Headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25c; Sye pl. Sold everywhere.

I use Johnson's Liniment for catarrh. I had tried almost everything recommended for catarrh, but find Johnson's Anodyne Liniment far superior to any. I use it as you direct. J. E. WHIPPLE, South Windham, Vt.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases" Mailed Free.

Doctor's Signature and Directions on every bottle. All Druggists. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Solo Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Bridgeless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Not open Evenings.

$5 to $10 a Set

DR. J. R. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 32, Runels' Bl'g, cor. Mer'k & Bridge

SMOKE AND WATER

The Great Money-Saving Shoe Sale Continues.

Shoes - Shoes - Shoes

Everything in our vast stock included. Goods not damaged reduced greatly in price. Although our December business was enormous and hundreds of dollars saved by the public, we have still a large stock which we intend to close out this month if prices will do it.

Don't buy a dollar's worth of Shoes or Rubbers until you get our prices. A few of the many:

Men's $3 Box Calf Shoes at $1.97.
Men's $3 Winter Russets at $1.97.
Men's $4 Box Calf (calf lined) at $2.89.
Men's $4 Winter Russet Shoes at $2.89.
Men's $6 Cordovan Hand Sewed Shoes at $2.79.
Men's $5 Hand Made Shoes, odd sizes, at $1.39.
Women's $5 Hand Made Shoes at $1.89.
Women's $4 Box Calf Shoes at $2.19.
Women's $3 Box Calf Shoes at $1.89.
Misses' $2 High Cut Box Calf Shoes at $1.19.
Childs' 75c. Kid Shoes at 31c.
Childs' 85c. Spring Heel Shoes at 41c.

Shoes For Everybody. Fine Shoes at the Usual Price of Shoddy. Don't Forget the Place.

THE BIJOU SHOE STORE,

130-132 MERRIMACK STREET.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED),
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Colden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels, and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
JOHN CLANCY & CO.
JAS. A. CAWLEY.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
THOMAS EMERSON.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.

It can also be found at the following places:

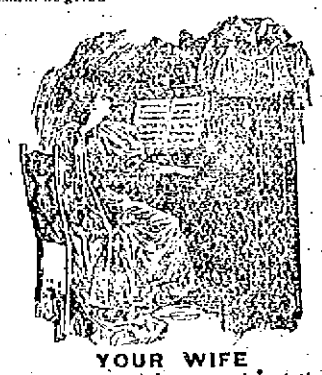
JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
T. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
M. J. BRUIN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
R. V. SAUNDERS & CO.
P. E. McMAHON & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
JAS. F. DOHERTY & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
JNO. J. CONNELL & CO.
JAS. H. RILEY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
A. L. PENDERGAST.
S. BARTLETT & CO.
C. H. CHAGNON.
JAS. J. COURTNEY & CO.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)

STEINERT'S PIANOS

34 Prescott Street.

One of the most acceptable presents that could be given



YOUR WIFE

Is a piano selected from our elegant stock comprising: in part Steinway, Hardman, Gabler, Brambach and Pease Pianos. Low prices. Easy terms.

STEINERT'S PIANOS

34 Prescott Street.

DR. WARKER DENTIST

PETER H. SAVAGE,

Undertaker and Funeral Director

169 Worthen Street.

Telephone connection 614-4. Calls night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christenings.

NEW MUSIC HALL

W. H. BOODY, Manager.

Saturday, January 8, Matinee and Night. Engagement Extraordinary of

John A. Stevens

In His Famous Drama,

"UNKNOWN"

Presented by a Powerful Cast.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Ev'gs, Jan. 10, 11, 12. Matinee Wednesday. Everybody's favorite,

DAN McCARTY,

America's representative Irish comedian, will present his new and successful play,

THE DEAR IRISH HOME and THE CRUISKEEN LAWN

A great cast, magnificent scenery, pretty colleens, a real Irish piper. The funniest of all Irish plays. Something new, a big hit everywhere, don't fail to see it.

Reliable Attendance

No More Use for Midwives.

Do not risk your life in confinement. Dr. A. Willinski, German Physician, having 14 years' experience, will give you the most careful attention, for which he will not charge you more than $6.00, and you are always saved. Come and make your application.

Dr. A. Willinski, 9 Tyler St., Lowell, Mass.

Office hours—8 to 9.30 a. m., 1 to 2.30 and 7 to 8.30 p. m.

TEXTILE SCHOOL

A Worsted Plant to be Put In.

THE MACHINERY ALREADY SECURED.

Lecture by Mr. Atwood This Evening.

The valuable collection of machinery in the possession of the Lowell Textile school, is to be largely increased at an early date by the contribution of a complete worsted plant by several English and American firms. A worsted carder will come from the Davis & Furber Machine company. In addition to this there will be one double can gill box, one two-spindle gill box, one two-spindled drawing box, one tow-spindle weigh box, one two-spindle finisher, one flyer spinner, one ring spinner, one cap spinner, one cap twister, one ring twister.

This machinery is from the works of Messrs. Prince, Smith & Son, Keighly, England, whose agents are Messrs. Stoddard, Hasselrick & Co., of Boston.

The acquisition of the above machinery is largely attributable to the chairman of the committee, Mr. A. S. Lyon, agent of the Lowell Manufacturing Co., and Mr. Franklin S. Hobbs, assistant-treasurer of the Arlington mills.

The claim has been made several times lately that the Lowell Textile school is the best equipped textile school in the world, and this claim will undoubtedly be vindicated when this excellent collection of machinery is installed in position. It will be erected in connection with the woolen plant already erected and contributed by the Davis & Furber Machine Co., and the Burr picker, which was sent by the Atlas Manufacturing Co., of Newark, N. J. This room will be one of the most complete rooms for the manufacture of woolen and worsted yarns that has ever been equipped.

It must be gratifying to Director Brooks to find that his efforts to build up so complete a school in New England are being supported by the manufacturers of machinery.

The attendance at the school is keeping up remarkably well, there being about 249 students in the regular attendance. The school resumed operations on Tuesday last after the Christmas vacation. The popular lectures are being well attended, the last one having been given on December 16 by Director Brooks and this evening, Thursday, will be followed by one by Mr. W. P. Atwood, B. S., of the Hamilton Mfg. Co. Considerable attention has been given by the administration of the school to prepare scale drawings of all the machinery in the school and mounting these in suitable form for the use of the students and in this manner a very valuable collection of drawings of wool, cotton and weaving machinery are being produced.

The attendance in the chemistry and dyeing departments is keeping up well and the lectures of Professor Olney are being followed up with great interest.

The cotton students under the instruction of Director Brooks and Prof. Hedrick are making good progress.

The summer class in this department is still in session.

The Design, Wool and Worsted departments under Prof. Umpleby, the Mechanics under Prof. Crosby and the power loom weaving under Mr. Nelson are being well attended.

The trustees are advertising for a principal for the Woolen and Worsted department to take sole charge of both branches of carding, combing and spinning as soon as the new machinery arrives.

LECTURE THIS EVENING.

This evening there will be a very instructive and interesting lecture on the "Dyeing of Textiles" at the Lowell Textile school by Mr. W. P. Atwood, B. S., chemist at the Hamilton Mfg. company.

It is expected that Mr. Atwood will describe some of the most recently introduced colors, illustrating the same by specimens of work and by experiments.

The lecture will be given in the hall of the Lowell Textile school at 8 o'clock this evening. There is no charge for admission.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Money Saving

Is an object and a problem these times. Now have you tried to save money on Clothin ? Suppose you have been paying $50 or $100 a year for clothes, would you like to get just as good or a little better for $35 or $70? Of course you have the impression that you trade at pr sent in the best store in town. Well, perhaps you do, but why not try us and be sure—even we don't always give the astonishing values you get during this big January sale.

O'Hearn & Dowd
OLD POST OFFICE.

THE APPLETON CO.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders Held Yesterday.

A COMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATION WAS APPOINTED.

The Treasurer Makes a Statement.

There is going to be an investigation into the affairs of the Appleton Manufacturing company.

This was decide dupon at the annual meeting held at the treasurer's office in Chauncey street, Boston, yesterday.

Many stockholders from Lowell attended the meeting.

President William Appleton called to order and the clerk read the call and his report of the last meeting.

E. A. Roberts of Boston moved that the chair appoint an auditing committee of three members. This was withdrawn to allow the reports of the treasurer and auditor.

The treasurer's statement for the year ending Oct. 1, 1897, was as follows:

The manufactures of our mills have been:

Four million, three hundred and twenty-nine thousand, five hundred and forty-two and one-half pounds, 14,772,003 yards, a decrease of 1,532,034½ pounds, 5,345,787 yards from the previous year.

Net sales have been $739,526.47, a decrease of $286,654.44.

Goods on hand are valued at $153,505.67, an increase of $16,635.22.

The losses for the year amounted to $50,942.67, and the profit and loss account reached $36,192.46.

The report of the auditing committee was presented by Amasa Pratt of Lowell, its chairman. An expert had placed the total assets at $1,258,986.21.

The motion for the appointment of an auditing committee was then renewed.

Augustus Lowell of Boston suggested that the auditing be postponed for the present, since more important business was in the call for the meeting. He amended the motion to at once proceed to the important business and it was so voted unanimously.

Frank E. Dunbar of Lowell arose to address the chair.

The president said that there was no motion under discussion.

Mr. Dunbar replied that he would make one before he concluded his remarks. "Before any action is taken with reference to the recommendations of the directors," said he, "it has seemed wise to many of the stockholders that more complete information as to the condition of the corporation should be known than this meeting, with its indiscriminate discussion could furnish.

"I represent by proxy some 50 shares of the capital stock of this company, and am counsel for a large number of stockholders in Lowell and Boston, whose holdings aggregate a very large proportion of the total stock issued. We are here in no spirit of antagonism to the recommendations of the directors, nor have we any desire even to offer any criticism of the management.

"A critical point has been reached in the affairs of the company and the stockholders feel that they should now have a very direct voice as to its future course."

He then moved the appointment of a committee consisting of Mr. Augustus Lowell, president or director of several of the Lowell corporations, Charles L. Hildreth, superintendent of the Lowell Machine shop, and George S. Motley of Lowell, to examine into the true condition of the corporation and report to the stockholders.

The motion was at once seconded.

A discussion followed in which a dozen stockholders took part and then the motion offered by Mr. Dunbar passed.

It was finally voted that when the meeting adjourn it be for four weeks, a report of the special committee to be in the hands of the stockholders one week before that time.

The clerk called attention to the fact that an auditing committee must be appointed.

It was voted unanimously that the special committee be the auditing committee. The meeting then adjourned.

SOCIALISTS DISAPPOINTED.

WHEN SPEAKERS FROM OUT OF TOWN FAILED TO APPEAR.

The Socialist Labor party which appears to be fast going into respectable numbers, held its regular meeting in in the Runels' building last evening, and met with a disappointment, though through no fault of its own. The organization had made arrangements with James F. Carey of Haverhill and Maurice Hennessey of Lawrence to address its meeting last evening. As a result quite a number of the friends of the Socialist Labor movement were on hand, but the speakers did not appear. Undoubtedly, those present missed a treat for Messrs. Carey and Hennessey are well known in labor circles and both are regarded as fine speakers.

SNOWSLIDES WERE FREQUENT.

The sudden thaw yesterday made snow slides frequent and many bonnets were crushed, particularly on Central street.

CHECKER CLUB.

The Lowell Chess and Checker club elected officers last night as follows: President, George W. Pearson; vice president, Jacob Saunders; secretary, M. J. Dowd; executive committee, George W. Dearborn, M. J. Dowd, M. Farrell, A. J. Richardson, Alfred Davis.

RUNAWAY AT LAKEVIEW.

A black horse attached to a sleigh, the property of Mr. Stacey, the Coral street stable keeper, ran away at Lakeview last evening but was caught at Ledge Hill, Dracut, by Len Chapman of Long Pond. The animal was stabled at Donohoe's Farm.

If you once get shaved at Room 16, Runels' Building, you will become a regular patron.

The directors of the Police Relief association met yesterday and re-elected all the old officers with the exception of Treasurer Frank Goodwin, who declined a re-election. Officer McClougherey was elected in his place.

TANNERS' STRIKE

Shavers From Boston Come to Town,

BUT RETURN UPON LEARNING OF STRIKE.

Statements Made by Shavers and Beamers.

The strike at White Bros.' tannery is unchanged, and according to Mr. H. V. Hunt, the superintendent of the works, the beamers did not strike. Some of them were not working in the afternoon, but it was not on account of the cut-down.

As a result of the advertisements for shavers inserted in a Boston paper, three shavers from out-of-town came here yesterday and were on their way to White Bros.' when they were met by a committee of the strikers who explained to them the existing conditions, whereupon they retraced their steps and went back to Boston, not so much as finding out where the tannery is located.

An employe of the tannery, evidently a beamer, said to a Sun reporter last night: "This talk about all beamers making $13 a week is untrue. A man can't make over $10 on his life. The trouble with the employes of White Bros. is their lack of organization. Had they an organization, a shop organization, that is to say, all the employes organized, they would be powerful and cut-downs would be made impossible. It is very probable that now the strike is on, the employes will see the need of organization and will attend to it."

The committee of the strikers gave out the following last night:

"We would like to deny the statement made by Mr. E. L. White wherein he says the average pay per week is $17.60. That is the average of the first 24. What do the next 24 make? We say the next 24 do not average over $10 per week, and furthermore the men do not average over five and one-half days per week when the works are running full time. That is all he pretends to run.

"Now, to be fair, we admit that he had run his works more time than any other factory, and for that reason we are willing to submit to much that men in other places would not agree to. It is asking almost too much to ask the public to believe that men who have been in Mr. White's employ for years, many of whom have large families, should insist on striking in the dead of winter, with the present business outlook, when as he claims, the reduction would amount to but 25 or 30 cents per week. The idea is absurd. He has increased the standard of work by mixing the larger skins with the medium, and reduced it by making a reduction of at least 30 per cent., and making us put more work into the leather for the same price."

One of the men, who says his name is among the first 24 quoted on the pay roll as averaging $17.50, says: "I have averaged but $12.15, which is as high as any of the men, and I have worked every day at that. My books will not show any such average as $17.50 for the year round.

"We have many times been cut down a little here and there, and we have always submitted.

"We have never had any voice in the matter. Mr. White characterizes our action as the act of a few men who are dissatisfied and want a vacation. We desire to state that this is not so, as to a man we are all dissatisfied and our action is unanimous.

THE SEASON FOR DRESS SHOES IS HERE. GENTLEMEN WOULD DO WELL TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE CUT PRICE SALE OF FRENCH PATENT CALF SHOES AT O'SULLIVAN BROS.

For Coughs and Colds

Ask any druggist for this famous remedy. It will stop the worst cold quickly, thereby *preventing pneumonia* or chronic lung or bronchial trouble. Keep it on hand and save sickness.

MASTA'S PULMONIC BALSAM

will not derange the stomach.
Sold by all druggists.

JOHN O'NEIL, the convicted murderer of Mrs. Hattie McCloud, who will hang Friday.

VOTED TO STRIKE

New Bedford Operatives Will Quit Work.

SO DECIDED AT A PUBLIC MEETING.

Held in That City Last Evening.

New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 6.—The expected happened last night, when the spinners voted to resist the cutdown by a strike. Over 500 spinners attended. An informal ballot was taken on the question of whether the union should resist the cutdown, and the vote was unanimously in favor of resisting.

The union members in this city number 400 steady spinners, 100 spare spinners and 150 doffers. The meeting was attended by both spinners and doffers. At the outset Secretary Ross offered a suggestion to the meeting as to the advisability of postponing the action in the matter of reduction until spring, or until the feeling of the other unions could be got at, but this proposition did not take with the spinners at all, and it was very evident by the manner in which those present took the proposition that it would not go at all. The general sentiment was expressed that the weavers and card and picker room associations would strike any way, and it was not necessary to wait to find out what action the other unions would take.

My Friends, My Books!

Give me my books! Some paths to tread
Where Homer harped his songs for bread;
Where in some quaint and dim old inn
Dan Chaucer many a night hath been
And told the story and the joke
Of famous Canterbury folk;
Where Spenser's fairy tales abound
And Thomson rolls his "Seasons" round;
Where Shakespeare gave a thousand nights
Sublime or rictous delights
(And taught mankind to scale the heights);
Old friends and new, with winsome looks—
Give me my books!

Give me my books! I warrant you
There are your friendships sweet and true.
For all the ancient ashen weather
We clasp hands and grow young together.
For all the winter's frost and chill
They sing there at my fireside still.
I ope the door, and friend on friend
Comes to me from the far world's end.
Jack Falstaff—fat and famous Jack—
Enters my inn and calls for sack
And many a rare toast doth propose
While burns the fly on Bardolph's nose,
Or ancient Pistol, with his might,
Murders dull Latin half the night,
Or Justice Shallow, old and vain,
Tells the wild tales of youth again.
I meet them all with welcome looks.
Give me my books!

Give me my books! Trim well the fire
And let the singing blaze leap higher
Till sparks that up the chimney race
Flash lights on every friendly face!
What care I for the winter's cold!
Here are my friends—their hands I hold,
Their virtues praise, their faults condemn,
And warm me at the hearts of them!
Sweet friends and true, I yearn to you,
The old as dear still as the new!
Come to me still with winsome looks,
My friends, my books!

With tenderer story, sweeter rhymes,
Come to me at the Christmas time,
When all the bells in music chime,
And where the holly berries gleam
Give me the olden, golden dream!
Come to me when the Yule log glows,
And, though without beat winter's snows,
Within shall bloom spring's sweetest rose!
Be gifts to those I love the best,
Sweet, tender thoughts to every breast
And heavens of delightful rest!
Give them your brightest, merriest looks,
My Christmas books!

—Frank L. Stanton in American Baptist Publication Society's Christmas Circular

Beecham's pills for constipation 10¢ and 25¢. Get the book at your druggist's and go by it.

Annual sales more than 6,000,000 boxes.

Love is the aim of woman's life. Its dawning is the maiden's tender sentiment: it brightens into the steady affection of the contented wife, and reaches its glorious noontide in the happy mother. Happy motherhood is a true woman's loftiest ambition. Her highest pride is in her fitness to fulfill this grand and sacred destiny. Nothing so clouds and darkens her existence as to be incapacitated for this noblest of womanly functions by weakness or disease.

A woman who suffers from any ailment of the delicate special organism of her sex, feels something more than pain and physical wretchedness. She is mortified with a sense of womanly incompleteness.

But no woman need remain under this cloud of misery and dissatisfaction. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription positively cures all diseased conditions and weaknesses, and restores complete health and strength to the feminine organs.

It is the only medicine of its kind devised for this one purpose by an educated and experienced physician, and eminent specialist in this particular field of practice.

It is the only medicine which can be relied upon to make the ordeal of motherhood absolutely safe and almost painless.

"I cannot say too much for Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Miss Clara Baird, of Bridgeport, Montgomery Co., Penn'a. "I feel it my duty to say to all women who may be suffering from any disease of the womb that it is the best medicine on earth for them to use. I cannot praise it too highly for the good it did me. If any one doubts this give them my name and address."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the stomach, liver and bowels. Of all medicine dealers.

One Sided Dueling.

Colombey, in his history of dueling, tells an anecdote of a certain noted duelist of his time. One day this man, Mr. B., was at Desenne's shooting gallery watching the pistol practice.

There was one man who was shooting very well, and Desenne was threatened with the loss of all his glass balls and swinging dolls. Every shot was greeted by the spectators with exclamations of admiration. B. looked on for awhile, and finally in a calm voice made the remark:

"He could not do as well on the field."

The object of the slighting remark turned around, and in a loud and angry tone cried:

"Who are you to say that? Would you like to test the truth of your remark?"

"Willingly," replied the unrecognized duelist, as he led the way out to a secluded place.

After taking up their respective positions they drew lots, and it fell to B. to shoot last. He waited in silence for his adversary's shot. The man fired—and missed. B. lowered his pistol.

"What did I tell you?" he said, with a smile. Then putting his pistol in his pocket he walked away whistling.—Youth's Companion.

She Had a Football Father.

"Why didn't you tell me your father was an old varsity football player?"

"I didn't think of it. What difference does it make?"

"Why, just as soon as I asked him for you he got up and commenced circling round his office like a maduan. But I kept myself turned squarely toward him. I knew what the old full back wanted."

"What did he want?"

"He was just aching to get in a place kick."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Mrs.-ipy."

A very little girl who had learned with difficulty the abbreviation "Mrs." was asked for the first time to spell "Mississippi." Having conquered the first two syllables, as she supposed, she sailed gloriously over the new long word. She spelled it "Mrs.-ipy." And she pronounced all her syllables like a good child, thus: "M-r-s (Missis) i-py (py) Missisippi."—Boston Transcript.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

To Cure Constipation Forever,
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Fine job printing done at this office.

SETTLES NERVOUS BANKRUPTCY

Investigation shows that men who succeed are men of brains—strong nerves—great will power. Ordinary food cannot supply the vital forces which people with active brains and bodies require. Bicola Pills feed the nerves—make the mind bright, muscles strong—make flesh and blood and give perfect health to men and women. The Turners of Philadelphia make Bicola Pills.

J. E. Buckey, Chief Clerk National Hotel, Washington, D. C., testifies that he was all run down—was a shadow of his former self—Bicola Pills gave him wonderful relief—he gained over twenty pounds after using them.

Special Agents in Lowell—F. H. Butler & Co., Charles F. Blanchard, G. C. Brock & Co., Carleton & Hovey, Carter & Sherburne, Ellingwood & Co., O. L. Field, F. C. Goodale, Delisle, Beaulieu & Rochette, R. J. Lang & Co., F. P. Moody, James O'Brien, S. C. Shirley, Anders Thomasson, J. S. Westwood, George A. Wilson & Co.

Turners' Little Liver Turners—A very small pill. Turns your liver. Cure sick headache—biliousness—indigestion.

Dyspepsia? Try "Schoeffers Dyspepsia and Indigestion Cure."

The new and wonderful cure for Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Ulcer of Stomach, Heartburn or threatened Cancer and Catarrh of Stomach.

Symptoms: Burning pains in stomach, bloating after meals, sleeplessness, belching wind, gnawing weak feeling before meals, loosing flesh, and nervousness. Failure impossible; relief instant; cure guaranteed. At druggists only 25c. a Bottle. Try one. Schoeffer Pharmacal Co., Newark, N. J.

CURRENT EVENTS

WRITTEN IN A HURRY

CHARACTER IN AUTOGRAPHS QUICKLY DASHED OFF.

Handwriting of Some Busy and Well Known Men—Some Comparisons—Something Appropriate in Each Signature.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—The most interesting autographs are those that are written in a hurry by a writer off his guard and in penmanship which doesn't pose. There is any amount of character in the unsigned note which Mr. Depew once hastily scribbled with reference to certain Wall street rumors and a part of which is printed herewith:

false statement that there is a disagreement in the railway policy between the Vanderbilt Brothers was invented by the Bear clique.

One most striking antithesis to Mr. Depew's hasty scrawl of the busy man is the carefully elaborate signature—almost "too good to be true"—of Paul Laurence Dunbar, the new negro poet:

Paul Laurence Dunbar.

Magazine editors are busy men, and as a rule their signatures are hurried, but not always. Henry M. Alden's precise and careful hand is a sharp contrast to Mr. Gilder's dashing signature. John Brisben Walker's signature runs uphill, denoting a sanguine temperament. Here follow the signatures of the editors of Harper's, The Century and The Cosmopolitan, placed together for comparison:

Funny men do not always write funny letters. Sometimes they do, however. Robert Barr, in replying to a request for an interview, wrote not long ago:

"I am on the home stretch of a notable novel, and famous men are being driven rudely away from my door every day because I cannot see them. However, I expect to finish this week and will be in town one day next. Then we can meet and amicably converse."

With Mr. Barr's autograph I have coupled Amelia E. Barr's, only because of the similarity of name. Mrs. Barr writes a rather coarse, unshaded hand.

John Kendrick Bangs writes as follows in a small, clear script, as plain as print, concerning a certain photograph:

It is a peculiar thing that so many big, robust men write small hands and so many small, nervous men write big, dashing signatures. Grover Cleveland, Conan Doyle and Julian Hawthorne are examples of the former sort, Edmund Clarence Stedman and Frank L. Stanton, the Atlanta poet, of the latter:

In these days of cosmopolitanism the element of nationality hardly enters into the character of a signature. Legros, the French artist; Henry B. Fuller, the Chicago novelist, and Lord Kelvin, the eminent British scientist, all write with bold, flowing strokes:

One who cared to pursue further the subject of character in handwriting might compare the signatures of three men so unlike as Rudyard Kipling, Robert Louis Stevenson and George Parsons Lathrop. Each writes about as one would expect him to do—one boldly, one quaintly, one precisely:

Quite as great a contrast is that between the apparently unformed school-girl hand of Mary E. Wilkins, the fine nervous lines of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward and the heavy black signature of Mrs. Henry M. Stanley:

Three rather curious signatures of the nervous sort are those of Jules Verne and Dr. Pasteur, each with a downward stroke at the end of the word, and Verdi, the veteran composer, with its ugly flourish:

Is there a type of signature common to men in politics? The autographs of Henry Cabot Lodge and Lord Salisbury are considerably alike in general effect, though the parallel might easily be pushed too far:

For a final comparison I have selected the autographs of John Fiske, the historian; F. Hopkinson Smith, artist and humorist, and John Swinton, the strong old lion of socialism. There is something appropriate to the man in each signature:

It is sometimes said that the practice of teaching children all to write alike in public school and with iniquitously fine steel pens is destroying all individuality in penmanship, but this does not seem to be the case. The autographs of the men and women of today compare very favorably with those of any former time in boldness, force, originality and interest. School writing doesn't last long in most cases.

JOHN L. HEATON.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher,
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of The Associated Press.

Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

It looks like a strike in New Bedford. The mills of that city cut wages, following the example of other cities, not of necessity.

Governor Wolcott has great faith in our textile school. The operatives of Lowell have not derived much benefit from it, and there is no prospect that they ever will.

If Mark Hanna be defeated in his battle for United States senator in Ohio, it will be conclusive proof that not a single man who votes against him is susceptible of being bought.

The Chicago police have answered the offer to produce Mrs. Luetgert alive for a certain sum of money. They have offered a much larger sum for the production of her body, dead or alive, but there is no response.

The overseers of the poor seem to be determined on having their share of the contention this year. They have started off with a fight on the length of the secretary's term of office. It seems that Pres. McKinley will be able to find something to wrangle over when that question shall have been settled.

A vast majority of the people of this country feel a deep interest in Mark Hanna's contest for the United States senatorship from Ohio. They feel that it would be a national disgrace if he be elected. If money can purchase the place he will win just as did Mr. McKinley.

It would be a benefit to the civilized world if the powers of Europe would agree to partition the Chinese Empire and so throw it open to development without the risk of war. Japan, however, will want a fat slice from the territory of her recent foe. Were China so partitioned, Turkey would next come under the international dissecting knife.

Ex-Secretary Carlisle is writing a series of articles in the Forum on our electoral system, with the intention, it is presumed of suggesting changes. But such changes require an amendment to the constitution, which is difficult to obtain. The chief changes proposed are the election of United States senators, president and vice president by direct vote, but while senators might better, perhaps be selected in this way, it is not probable that such a change will soon be affected. It would greatly reduce the power of small states.

APPLETON TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The affairs of the Appleton mills are to be investigated. If the condition of that company's business were to be fairly reported to the public, the people would have an object lesson upon the extravagance in mill management. If the mill owners would begin at the top and work downward, dropping every unnecessary or incompetent official and cutting down every excessively high salary, they would then be prepared to conduct their business in a profitable manner. It is to be hoped that the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of his corporation will make a clean breast of the real cause of the depression. Most people are of the opinion that if the mills stopped paying the princely salaries, stopped maintaining unnecessary officials, stopped building palatial residences for agents and superintendents, stopped exacting dividends on watered stock, they would find reasonable dividends at regular intervals.

The custom for many years has been to crowd the operatives and keep them on starvation wages while pampering the officials and paying some of them five times what they are worth. Indeed, some of the corporations have maintained as an agent and a superintendent at high salaries while one man could easily do the work of both.

Before the present cut-down of wages shall have been settled the mills will be put on a better business basis.

NO REPEALING LABOR LAWS.

The Arkwright club will soon find that despite its autocratic power, it cannot influence the legislature to wipe out labor legislation. In a speech before the Bankers club in Boston, Tuesday, Attorney-General Knowlton, himself a mill owner, made a statement which is very encouraging to the mill operatives of Massachusetts. He said that there would be no retrogression in labor matters, no wiping out of labor laws, even if the mill owners went without dividends. Such a statement from such an authority is encouraging to the operatives under every disability. There is no possibility that the laws for the protection of women and children, the law regulating the hours of labor in factories or any other law for the protection of the toilers will be wiped from the statute book in Massachusetts. Mr. Knowlton says that this country is big enough for Atlanta, Fall River, and New Bedford to pursue their respective industries without annihilating one another. This is an insinuation that the bugaboo of southern competition is not what the cotton manufacturers or the Arkwright club represent it to be. There is no reason why the New England states should throw up their hands in defeat the moment a few mill are started in the South.

The real cause of the distress is, as already stated in these columns, the impoverishment of the people from inability to buy what they want and a steady decrease in the demand for manufactured goods. It is plain that to make the people still poorer by a cut-down will not improve the situation. Relief must come from a more extended market and an improvement in the condition of the people throughout the country.

It is not surprising that the Boston Herald takes up the cudgels for the Mugwump in the following:

Now somebody likens a mugwump to a ferryboat, which wears its life out crossing from one side to the other. It deserves to be added that the ferryboat is a very useful institution, and that it carries a great many people to and fro with it, as circumstances seem to require. It also saves swimming.

In case a strike is declared in New Bedford all the other mill cities will stand by the strikers to the last.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Waterbury American.—How the democrats must chuckle at the spectacle in Ohio. Here are the President of the United States and the Governor of the state, both republicans, lined up against each other, and using all the influence in their power in opposite causes. Here are the chairmen of the republican state executive committee, Nash and the ex-chairman, Kruitz, exerting their power and influence to elect different men to the United States senate. Here are important members of the republican party joining in with a democratic minority to defeat the purpose of the party as declared in the two United States senators, both republicans, Foraker and Hanna, fighting for the blood of each other. The air is full of charges of bribery and intimidation and each side threatens to investigate the methods by which the other gains success in case he does not succeed himself. The rival forces of Hanna and Foraker, of Nash and Kruitz, of McKinley and Bushnell, do not hate each other any more than they have for a long time, but they have lost the restraint of discretion and party pride. It is going to take a long time to heal up the wounds that this struggle to keep Hanna in his seat is making and if the democrats are not more than half fools, they can profit by it for several years to come.

Buffalo Courier—Journal—Public sentiment has undergone no change in relation to the men who in the army and navy of the United States served their country in suppressing the rebellion, and suffered as a consequence of their services. The gratitude felt toward them is as great as ever, and the pensions which they honorably earned, either for themselves or those who survived them, are recognized as a national debt as sacred as any other public obligation. But a very large portion of the present enormous pension expenditures of the Government are not of this character. Pensions are drawn by men who never saw an enemy, who at the close of the war enjoyed un-impaired health, and have no equitable claim to the nation's bounty. There are "war widows" today who were not born when the war ended. Experience indicates that, if legislation does not stop the pension extravagance there will be in the latter part of the century women not born yet, who will claim and receive support from the government on acount of a struggle which ended in 1865.

Providence Journal—There went into effect Saturday an educational law which should be enacted by every state legislature in the Union. It provides that hereafter every person under 16 years old shall be able to read and write, or to prove that he or she has attended school for sixteen weeks, evening or day instruction counting, during the year next preceding. There are in the Keystone state not fewer than 27,000 persons unable to read and write, between 10 and 19 years of age, and probably 50,000 will be affected by the compulsory law. It is natural to ask whether it will be possible after this statute has been in effect ten years for such an affair as that which occurred at Hazleton to happen, where the men mostly composing the mob did not know the English language. The Rhode Islander who thinks that this educational provision will apply in first class shape to Pennsylvania should remember that in 1890 there were over 27,000 illiterates in the state, and of these 3460 were in Providence. All these were above the age of ten years.

TRADING STAMPS LEGAL.

MUNICIPAL COURT REFUSES TO ENTERTAIN COMPLAINT.

In consequence of the discussion about the legality of the trading stamp method of dealing and advertising, Mrs. Charles E. Osgood of Boston, who has employed the method with success for some time, determined to test the question. He was advised by his attorney, Col. Melvin O. Adams, that his method of conducting the business was entirely legal; he did not care, however, to be a person engaged in business methods which could be construed as violation of law. Accordingly, a police officer was called in and a complete trading stamp transaction was disclosed to him, with the evidence. Upon this the officer went to the municipal court with Mr. F. R. Bangs, the council for the Board of Police, and after a hearing before it, that court decided that it was not a violation of law, and that the method of doing business was legal.

The superintendent of police, following this decision, has notified all the captains, and it is expected that there will be no further attempts to make complaints. This decision is in accord with a recent decision dismissing a complaint in Lynn and with the judgment of the court in Lowell, and it confirms the opinion of the Hon. Robert O. Harris, district attorney, who was applied to by merchants of Brockton, and who as recently as December 17 last gave them a written opinion that the business was legal and was in no sense a violation of the law.

YOU NEED Hood's Sarsaparilla if your blood is impure, your appetite gone, your health impaired. Nothing builds up health like **HOOD'S.**

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

IT WAS A HUGE FARCE

RECENT SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS DESCRIBED BY A MEMBER.

The Truth About Speaker Reed and the Cowardly Majority Which Cringes Before Him—An Answer to "How the House Does Business."

The first session of the Fifty-fifth congress was indeed an extraordinary session. Perhaps never before in the history of legislative bodies was so much time wasted and so little good accomplished in a given time. The house of representatives was almost entirely responsible for this do nothing policy, the senate apparently being willing at all times to perform the duties devolving upon it. A late number of a leading magazine contains a very ably written paper by the speaker of the house, entitled, "How the House Does Business." A due appreciation of the "eternal fitness of things" and a disposition to enlighten the public would have prompted him to write upon the subject, "How the House Does Not Do Business."

Two days after President McKinley took the oath of office he issued his proclamation calling for the extraordinary session. Congress met in pursuance thereto at noon on March 15. Three days after the session opened the tariff bill was reported to the house by the ways and means committee, and 13 days later, after 10 days' discussion, it passed the house. From March 31 until July 24 the senate continued to do business in the regular way, which is always tardy enough, to be sure, but it met almost daily and apparently enacted the usual amount of legislation. During the four months following the passage of the Dingley bill the house was nominally in session, but in reality it did nothing but meet and adjourn. Early in the session a resolution was passed, which practically became a standing rule, that the house should meet only on Mondays and on Thursdays. The United States constitution, which theoretically governs the actions of congress as well as all other legislative bodies in this country, says:

"Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days," etc.

Had it not been for this provision the house would probably have met once a month instead of twice a week, and so far as results are concerned it would have made no difference. The work of the house during the four months after the passage of the tariff bill could easily have been done in four days, for when it did meet the most laborious part of the extremely ridiculous proceedings was the chaplain's prayer and the vote upon a motion to adjourn.

The constitution also declares that when no quorum is present an adjournment may be had from day to day. No quorum being present, the house can do no business and can only adjourn for one day. In the face of this plain constitutional provision, by the adoption of this back action, self operating resolution, adjournment was taken repeatedly by less than a quorum. If one man had been left in charge of the house and all other members had gone home to stay for the remainder of the session, the proceeding would have been only a little more ludicrous and scarcely more in violation of the constitution and the sworn obligation of its members. As a matter of fact, one man did practically do all that was done by the house. It is a humiliating fact that this power was delegated at different times, directly and indirectly, to the speaker by vote of a majority of the members. The speaker was the house and the house was the speaker. What power was not given him under the rules he assumed, and no member of his party dared to oppose him. Many of them would admit in private conversation that his rulings were unjust, even going so far as to denounce him as a "czar" and his rulings as tyrannical with as much vehemence and indignation as he was condemned by every self respecting member of the minority parties, but when the gavel fell and they met his gaze they were almost ready to run over each other in their eagerness to do his bidding. Brave and defiant in the cloakroom, they were cowards on the floor of the house.

The influence of the party under control of such a dictator was far more powerful than their patriotism and independence. The possible punishment for breaking party traces and incurring the disfavor of the speaker was too much for those who belong to their party. The favors at the disposal of the speaker and the punishment he stands ever ready to mete out are not to be despised by men who make politics a business.

As an excuse to ignore members of the minority parties who were demanding to be heard, it was not uncommon during the late session for the speaker to recognize members of his own party who were in their seats and not asking for recognition at all. Those who were opposed to the policy of doing nothing were generally declared out of order when they attempted to make a motion or speak in favor of any attempt to proceed with legislation, while any one of the little coterie of statesmen who had been trained to do the speaker's bidding could always get a hearing by asking for it. Members were even denied the privilege of asking unanimous consent for the consideration of important resolutions, such, for instance, as a resolution requesting the speaker to appoint the committee on invalid pensions. Before any member who did not stand next to the throne could get a hearing it was necessary for him to go in person to the speaker and ask for it, and if the measure did not meet with the dictator's indorsement the member was told that he would not be recognized.

This shameful treatment was not confined absolutely to members of the minority parties, but the same disrespect was shown those of the majority who were indiscreet enough to desire to do something for their constituents which was not in accord with the great autocrat's preconceived notions. The speaker is full of resources—no one has ever said he was a fool—and when there was no smoother way to shut off the efforts of refractory members he would give the wink to a trusted lieutenant who was immediately recognized for a motion to adjourn. Such a motion being always in order, with the majority nearly always ready to vote as a unit, "business" was suspended for the next three days.

Notwithstanding the four months' time which was spent by the speaker's house in a successful attempt to do nothing the senate continued to pass bills and send them to the house for concurrence, only to be ignored. Numbers of meritorious bills were waiting the action of the speaker. Instead of receiving consideration they were stored away in little boxes, where they still sleep. At the present session some of them will be passed without due consideration, while others will not be considered at all, because there will not be sufficient time. Good bills are ignored and bad ones rushed through at every session of congress for the want of time. But then it should not be forgotten that the nation enjoys the blessings of a "business administration."

The proprietors of the administration evidently thought it was business to have congress play four months to the neglect of needed legislation. Even in the discussion of the new tariff law the minority was largely denied the right of criticism, and no time given for debate on the more important schedules. Time was too precious. When the bill came back from the conference committee, it passed the house after a few hours' debate. When the minority asked for more time, the chairman of the committee on ways and means objected, saying that talk was expensive and was costing the treasury $100,000 a day. Strange that he was not overcome by this streak of economy during the four months when the house was doing nothing. If it cost $100,000 a day to discuss the tariff bill, it cost the same each day during that four months, but not one of the speaker's assistants complained of the expense until the minority desired to criticise the Sugar trust measure known as the Dingley bill.

The rules of the house expressly state that:

"Unless otherwise specially ordered by the house, the speaker shall appoint, at the commencement of each congress, the following standing committees." (Rule 10.)

Then follows a list of 67 committees. On the first day of the session the speaker appointed three of these committees—the committees on rules, on mileage and on ways and means—and positively refused to appoint the other 64 until the afternoon of the last day of the session. He tried to justify himself and throw the responsibility upon the house by claiming that a majority of its members indorsed his course because they had the power to compel him to appoint the committees, but refused to exercise that power. This was true, but it was no less a violation of the rules. It was only another mortifying exhibition of the speaker's arbitrary power. The majority party controlled the house, the caucus controlled the party, but the speaker and his dozen lieutenants controlled the caucus.

Thus it was that one man was enabled to domineer over the house and dictate legislation for 70,000,000 of people. In the appointment of committees the speaker necessarily surrenders some of his power. Committees and members of committees are entitled to certain privileges where individual members would be powerless. To make these appointments involved the possibility of the house taking the reins in its own hands and proceeding with the performance of its duties by considering a few of the numerous bills already introduced. There were other reasons why rule 10 was defiantly ignored. Each member is anxious to be placed on good committees, and there is always an energetic struggle by members of the majority party for chairmanships. Members who were known to despise the speaker's methods and privately threatened a revolt would smile sweetly upon him and outwardly indorse every movement he made, hoping thereby to be preferred. Nobody understood this better than the speaker; hence his resolute determination to put off these appointments until the last day of the session.

The crowning act of absurdity was the adoption by the house, two hours before final adjournment, of what is known as the "currency commission resolution," providing for the appointment by the president of 11 commissioners to "investigate and report what changes if any are necessary and expedient in our present banking and currency laws," etc. It carried with it an appropriation of $100,000 and was a clear attempt to indirectly delegate the power over financial legislation to a few men who would be responsible to no one but the president and the bankers. It was an admission on the part of those who voted for it that they were either incapable of legislating upon the subject or were anxious to have certain changes inaugurated without assuming the responsibility. The president's message recommending this resolution was laid before the house only a few hours before adjournment and after the hour for adjournment had been fixed. Of course it was not expected that the resolution would receive the sanction of both houses, the senate wisely refusing to take up the subject at that late hour. The proposition itself was preposterous, the president's message was a laughable exhibition of weakness, and the forcing of the resolution through the house at that late hour was a burlesque upon legislation.

The session from beginning to end was a huge farce, which would have been comical had it not been for the unfortunate condition of the country and the crying need of wholesome legislation.—Hon. W. D. Vincent, M. C. (Pop.), in New Time.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

ALLAN LINE.
Portland to Liverpool.

MONGOLIAN	1 January
PARSIAN	8 January
LAURENTIAN	15 January
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CARTHAGINIAN	29 January

Cabin, $52.50; Second Cabin, $34. Steerage, $22.50; Prepaid, $25.50.

Glasgow to Boston
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APPLY TO
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Dominion Line BOSTON SERVICE
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5000 Tons, is intended to sail from Boston as follows for Queenstown and Liverpool:
SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 3 P. M.
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Saloon passage $60 and upwards, according to location. Second cabin (very superior accommodations), $42.50; round passage, $78.37. Steerage passage $25.50.

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Str. Labrador sails Saturday, Dec. 25. Str. Vancouver sails Wednesday, Jan. 5. Low passage rates. Saloon, $40. Second Cabin, $30.25. Steerage, $23.50. For passage, plans, etc., apply to John Farley & Sons, Agents, 103 State St., Boston, or to local agents, Denis Murphy, 18 Appleton street, Lowell, F. H. Leeds, 5 Bridge street, Lowell.

LADIES' SKATING BOOTS
IN BUTTON AND LACE.
Coin Toe, Low Heels, worth $2.00. Special Sale Price
$1.50 A PAIR.

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Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

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Different makes with the latest designs.

ESTEY
Parlors over the Railroad Bank, is where you can save money and the terms are easy.

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LOTHROP & CUNNINGHAM,
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PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

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CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.
Orders received for cleaning, dyeing, and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

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SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
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44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

Ales, Wines and Liquors
Are privileged by a vote on the license question to be sold in this city for another year, and if you wish to purchase these goods, go where they always have the best brands of these goods, and that place is
GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
11 Middlesex Street.

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MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 9th, at No. 1 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

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ELECTRICIANS.
72 MIDDLE STREET.

You Have Struck the Right Place
When you have found
PETER WATSON'S
Celebrated Bakeries
For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at
52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 454 LAWRENCE STREET.
If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

SKATES
The Famous
Long Reach Skate
25c. Per Pair and up.
MORE THAN
5000 Pairs in Stock.
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216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

TORCHES
For Thawing Out
Frozen Pipes
TO KEEP YOUR WATER AND STEAM PIPES PROTECTED FROM COLD USE
MINERAL WOOL HAIR FELT.

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63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN
This old hostelry has been refitted and furnished and is up-to date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.
Washington Tavern
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Sam Smith
He is the Boot and Shoe Dealer at
111 MARKET ST.
His stock is the best, and the prices are the lowest in this city. Box Calf Shoes at from $2.50 to $3, and for repairing he is the champion low price shoe man. Men's Shoes tapped and heeled, 60c; hand sewed $1. Ladies' Shoes tapped and heeled, 40c. Children's 30c. The very best of stock used in repairs of all kinds. Rubber Boots repaired in first-class manner. Remember the place SAM SMITH, opposite Carpet mill, 111 Market Street.

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Fifth Lecture
On Thursday Evening, Jan. 6, '96
AT 8 O'CLOCK BY
W. P. ATWOOD, B. S.,
of the Hamilton Mfg. Co. Subject:
'Dyeing of Textiles'
in the Lecture Hall of the School
Parker Block, Lowell, Mass.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.
M. H. Carey. {Clerks} H. Gerrain

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Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.
SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; S. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.
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PRICE OF GAS
WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.
FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED, AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.
NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.
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ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that we are first class carpenters at 462 Market street. John W. Kinnan, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or brilliant printing rooms. Apply at Leggett & Co., One Price Jewelers, 19 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Low's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

I CAN'T SLEEP—CONFOUND THE BUGS. You can if you use Noddam's Sure Death to Bugs. 25c at Dows', Central street. A. Moore's, Gorham street, pharmacists.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes Dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine, and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at Sun office.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE—COUNER of Reed and Fifth str ets, two story house, large barn, 5500 feet of land, lots of fruit. This is a nice place. Price $4000. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—BOARDING AND LODGING house of 22 rooms. Price $350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED — HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 352 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

FOR SALE—ON BRANCH STREET, GOOD house and barn, large lot of land. This can be bought at a bargain and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—NEAR BROADWAY AND Phillips street, good cottage house, large lot of land on easy terms. Price $1300. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co, Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—NEAR SARGENT STREET, new two tenement house. 7 rooms to each. All modern improvements. On easy terms. $4500. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

BACHELORS WILL FIND NICE FURnished, sunny rooms, well appointed, at 145 Cross street. Mrs Nawn.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage house of 7 rooms on easy terms. Price $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

TO LET—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, bath room, hot and cold water, etc. Rent low; call or address Bell, 131 Stackpole St.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2.00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 176 Tremont street, Boston.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LADY AND MEN canvassers. Something new. Salary and commission. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central street.

I WILL FURNISH MONEY TO PATENT and promote a good invention for an interest. Address Business, P. O. Box 672, New York, N. Y.

LOST—A BULL TERRIER RED AND WHITE pup, about four months old. Reward at 14 Willie street.

CANVASSERS WANTED—IN LOWELL, for a good selling article. Address M. A. Scanlan & Co., P. O. Box 291, Lawrence, Mass.

FOUR AGENTS IMMEDIATELY. To handle quick seller in Lowell and vicinity, man of experience on house canvassing preferred. 63 Middlesex street, room 22; 2 to 5 only.

LOST—FROM HIS CARRIAGE A PHYSIcian's hand bag containing medicine and instruments. Whoever shall return the same to No. 17 Kirk street shall be handsomely rewarded.

FOUND THREE KEYS TIED TOGETHER with a string, in front of Chalifoux's store Saturday night. Owner can have by calling at this office.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK at home. I pay $3 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method, anyone who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address H. A. Gripp, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

SLEIGHS—1 FINE NEW SLEIGH, 1 GOOD second-hand sleigh, 1 good Pung for sale very cheap 69 Robinson street.

LOST—A ROLL OF BILLS ENCIRCLED BY an elastic band. Probably lost in the vicinity Chapel, Charles, Gorham and Summer streets. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to the owner. Call at old Sun office for information.

STOP PAYING RENT:
Moody street—new modern dwelling, 8 rooms attic, bath room, pantry, sideboard, hot and cold water, furnace heat, maple floors, piazzas, balcony, bulk head, cemented cellar, etc. Seventh avenue new 2 1-2 story house, 8 rooms, attic, pantry, bath room, hot and cold water, maple floors, piazza and balcony, nice cellar. Each lot is high dry and very sightly. Small amount down, balance $15 a month. Albert J. Ryan, 20A, Hildreth Building, (old Post Office.)

Land Sale
In Pawtucketville
In the New District
Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.
WM. H. EMERY.

A Few Left.
Notwithstanding our large sales of Creme Pure Rye during the holidays, we still have a few bottles left which we will close out at the ridiculously low price of 63c. per quart bottle, former price was $1.25.
JOHN M. PEVEY,
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Best Line of 10c. Sheet Music
In Lowell at
GREEN'S,
Big cut in prices of Pianos at Green's, 233 Central Street.

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
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TELEPHONE.
J. H. RILEY,
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THE OHIO BATTLE RAGING

Charges oF Bribery Made Against Hanna's Managers by Democrats.

The Outcome of the Struggle Still Said to be in Doubt Although the Anti-Hanna Republicans Say They are Still Confident.

Columbus, O., Jan. 6.—Although the legislature has adjourned till Monday, both sides of the senatorial contest will continue to hold conferences daily and nightly. The secret work will continue till next Tuesday, when the two branches will vote separately for senator and the roll-call will show whether any changes have been made. The doubtful members made no flop yesterday. They are receiving the united and untiring attention of the steering committees and outside workers.

The anti-Hanna Republicans expect all of their followers here Monday for a large demonstration at the inauguration. Although many Republican clubs have cancelled their engagement for quarters, it is believed that the efforts of the anti-Hanna Republicans to have a big demonstration as usual will succeed. The Hanna men will also take advantage of the excursion rates to have Republican delegations here to protest against the "combine" with Democrats.

The expected deadlock will not begin till next Wednesday, when the two houses will ballot jointly for senator, and will continue to ballot from day to day until there is an election.

Letters and telegrams from protesting Republican clubs and committees and others continue to pour in on the governor and the Republican members who are co-operating with the Democrats, and some of these messages appeal to Senator Foraker to come to the relief of the party by declaring it to be the duty of all Republicans to stand by the decree of the Toledo state convention and support Senator Hanna.

In reply to the reports about Secretary Sherman, Assistant Secretary Day, Congressman Grosvenor and others being made the Republican senatorial nominee, Senator Hanna said positively that he would never retire. He was nominated by the Toledo convention for senator, and could not retire in favor of another. If he was defeated, the responsibility would rest on those who were now co-operating with the Democrats. The senator insisted that he would win.

The standing committees have not been announced in either house, and "the combine" is using the patronage to hold its men in line. In the senate Senator Burke showed some tendency to co-operate with his Republican colleagues. The Democrats wanted to report the committees, but Burke stopped it by saying he would vote with the Republicans. Later Mr. Burke was in conference with Senator Hanna, and spent most of his time with the Hanna workers.

The Republicans announced yesterday that they would hold no joint senatorial caucus last night, and the Democrats made the same announcement. The anti-Hanna Republicans will have no caucus, so that there will be no test of strength till next Tuesday. While the Hanna men are still short three or more votes on the current claims of both sides, yet "the combine" is having its troubles in fixing on some one who can command all the Democratic votes, as well as those of the dissenting Republicans.

The Columbus Press, the leading Democratic organ of central Ohio, in its leading editorial says: "In order to elect a senator in opposition to Hanna, it will be necessary to have a perfect coalition between the Bryan Democrats and the Foraker Republicans. There are no votes to spare. Mr. Hanna and his assistants are not only trying to secure votes for him, but they are by the same means and methods trying to prevent the opposition to him from agreeing on any other candidate. It is known there are Democratic members of the legislature who are much disinclined to vote for any Republican for senator and who would almost as willingly see Mr. Hanna elected senator as any other Republican who thinks and votes as Hanna does on public questions; but it would now come with rather bad grace from any Democrats who voted for Mason to refuse to vote for an honest Republican for senator in opposition to Hanna upon the ground that he was in principle opposed to voting for Republicans under any circumstances."

Lewis C. Bernard, the Democratic leader from Cincinnati and the manager for John R. McLean, said: "There will be no election for a long series of ballots. The Democrats will scatter their votes." This is taken to mean that the Democrats will not be able to agree in their caucus on a candidate. The anti-Hanna Republicans announce positively that under no circumstances will they vote for a Democrat.

The Press came out with a sensational extra last night, announcing that the Democratic prosecuting attorney has presented the senatorial situation to the grand jury. The Press says sworn statements have been submitted to the grand jury from Representative and Mrs. Griffith of Union county, Representatives Spellmyer and Monter of Cincinnati; N. R. Hysell of Columbus and others, against certain workers for Hanna. This affair is pronounced an attempt at intimidation by the Hanna men.

The feature of the day was the passage in the house (its first measure and by unanimous vote) of a bill repealing the law for 50-year franchises to street railways. This repealing bill was introduced by Representative Bramley, one of the Republicans opposing Hanna, and the Bramley bill was considered as aimed at Hanna. After Bramley spoke for his bill, Mr. Boxwell replied and charged Bramley with using his bill for defense and buncombe. Boxwell said he voted for the 50-year franchise law in the last legislature and was sorry for it, but he did not then understand the measure, and was induced to support it by Senator Foraker, who was urging the members to pass that law. The debate became general and it was freely charged by members that Senator Hanna was at the state house two years ago, as well as Foraker, lobbying for the franchise law.

VICTIMS OF SWINDLES.

Salem, Mass., Jan. 6.—The fact has been brought to light that two of the leading jewelry firms of this city, who advertise largely in the leading magazines and do a very extensive mail and express order business throughout the country, were the victims of a clever swindle at Christmas time. At that time one of the firms received an order for $150 worth of goods from a person in Willow Grove, Pa., who enclosed a United States express money order in payment for the same. The other firm at the same time received an order for $100 worth of goods from the same party, who paid for them in a similar manner. These orders were accepted without question, but the United States Express company now makes affidavit that the orders are not genuine, and were not issued in due form, being forged upon blanks stolen from the company.

LOOKS WITH DISAPPROVAL.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 6.—The Monitor, Senator W. E. Chandler's paper, in an editorial Wednesday, said: "Recent utterances of Senator Gallinger and Representative Sulloway, in which they declare against international bimetallism, are unfortunate. We cannot look with approval upon attempts to force this issue, either by statesmen in other sections or by those of New Hampshire. We should in this state firmly adhere to the St. Louis platform and to Mr. McKinley's present attitude, and keep the party united as it was in March, 1896, when Senator Gallinger manfully contended for bimetallism, and secured for it practically the unanimous approval of the Republican state convention, as against the single gold standard advocated almost alone by Colonel Rollins."

"HOUSE OF LORDS."

Brockton, Mass., Jan. 6.—The contention between Fletcher Webster post, G. A. R., and the Massachusetts department body, or, as it was termed in the post's attack, "the house of lords," has reached another stage which promises more interesting features for the veterans. Commander Henry T. Brown of the post has received notice that General Williams of Providence, inspector on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Gobin, will visit the post on Wednesday. General Williams will also visit the department headquarters and will look up the records bearing upon the controversy. The post members believe that an effort is on foot to straighten out matters before the department convention is held.

WASHINGTON'S ADVICE.

New York, Jan. 6.—Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, when asked if the Chinese complications would render it necessary to have the United States more fully represented in those waters, said: "No, I do not think we will require any more of our vessels over there. We always keep a pretty good fleet of ships in those waters, and I do not think we will want any more."

Referring to Senator Teller's declaration that this country should interfere to prevent the dismemberment of China, Secretary Long said: "As far as the complication in those foreign countries is concerned we ought to follow the advice of George Washington."

CLOTH TOOK A DROP.

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 6.—The cloth market for nearby futures took another drop yesterday, and a small sale, rumored to be 2000 pieces weekly, was made for January, February and March delivery at 2 3-16 cents, a drop of 1-16th. It is also reported that spots were sold at the same figure, but this cannot be verified. The reduction almost offsets the benefit derived by the reduction in wages and the consequent decrease of the cost of production.

OUGHT NOT TO DECEIVE.

New York, Jan. 6.—One of the recently discovered counterfeit $100 silver certificates was received at the sub-treasury in this city from Washington, and was examined by several down-town tellers, as well as by the sub-treasury experts. Most of them declared that it ought not to deceive any one accustomed to handling such money. The oldest expert in the sub-treasury declared that he had seen many superior counterfeits.

First class printing done at this office.

Oh, How They Hurt.

Neuralgic pains are often so acute, that the poor sufferer becomes, almost, frenzied with the intensity of the pain. Salvation Oil will instantly relieve and effectually cure neuralgia, so there is no reason why a moment's pain should be endured. Mr. Jacob Klein, 1036 Main St., Evansville, Ind., writes: "My wife suffered from neuralgia for seven years and since she used Salvation Oil, she has not had a spell. I think it is the best liniment I have ever tried, and I would not be without a bottle of it in the house. I had the rheumatism for five years and had tried a great many liniments, and must say that Salvation Oil did me more good than any other remedy." Salvation Oil is sold everywhere for 25 cents.

O'NEILL TO HANG

Gov. Wolcott Refuses to Interfere.

DR. WOODBRIDGE'S PLEA IS IN VAIN.

O'Neill Bids Farewell to His Family.

Boston, Jan. 6.—A hearing lasting five hours was given by the governor yesterday to Dr. Woodbridge of Williamstown, Mass., who wrote a letter some days since requesting permission to submit his views on the medical testimony in the case of John O'Neil, who is under sentence to be hanged tomorrow in Greenfield for the McCloud murder.

Dr. Woodbridge, who is one of the most eminent physicians in Massachusetts, and at the present time is connected with Williams college, attempted to show by his testimony that the work of the medical examiner and the physicians who examined the body of Mrs. McCloud was not conclusive of murder; also that it would be impossible for the clutch of a human hand on the throat of a person to break the rings of the trachea or windpipe. Dr. Woodbridge claimed that the physician in handling the body, which was frozen, could, by turning the neck, cause the rings to break; that conclusions reached by experts were impossible and improbable; and that if the woman was subject to epileptic fits she could have received the injuries found on the body by falling.

The governor thought that sufficient ground had not been furnished for interference, and decided that the law must take its course.

THE VIENNA DISCOVERY.

New York, Jan. 6.—The medical fraternity in this city is much interested in the report from Vienna, that Dr. Schenck had discovered the secret of exercising an influence over females so as to fix the sex of their offspring. Dr. G. Schrady, editor of the Medical Record, said: "I think Dr. Schenck's discovery is probably a revival of the old theory which holds that the sex of a child is determined, wholly or in part, by the manner in which its parents are nourished. The study of animals has shown that the female, when confined to a low diet, if it conceives at all, will bring forth a male. Contrarily, when the diet is of high nutrition the issue is likely to be female. The reason for this seems to be that the male is much the heartier, and that it will live and thrive in its embryonic state on a minimum of nutrition. The breeders of all sorts of animals have gone to great lengths in attempts indubitably to prove this theory, and to a certain extent the results bear it out. Of course there are exceptions."

"In a manner of speaking, then, doctor, the law in the human family would give to the rich more daughters and to the poor more sons?"

"It would, and it does. The children of the weak mother will be oftener sons than daughters. Statistics prove this. Go down through the tenement districts in a great city and see how the male child overwhelms in numbers the female. In vegetation the law is immutable. Female plants thrive as the same sex thrives in the human world where nutrition is highest. The male plant will cling and grow where it would seem impossible for the tiniest tendril to catch hold."

Other medical experts substantiated Dr. Schrady's statements.

FATALITIES IN BOSTON.

Boston, Jan. 6.—In East Boston last night Mrs. Annie King, 56 years old, attempted to fill a lighted kerosene lamp and as a result was so terribly burned that she died a few hours after at the hospital.

While working on a four-story building in Roxbury, Charles Bonnafont, 52 years old, fell from the roof to the ground, receiving injuries from which he died while being conveyed to the hospital.

TWENTY KILLED.

London, Ont., Jan. 6.—It now appears that there were 20 deaths from the collapse of the floor of the city hall. To the list of dead, the name of John Hamilton Fortner has been added. The boy, Allen Towe, although seriously injured, is still alive. The others reported dead but are alive are: Wilson Carrouthers, John Burgess, Herman Hilbert, John Fellows and James McLean.

LAST NIGHT'S POLO.

In Fall River—Fall Rivers, 6; Salems, 3.

In Pawtucket—Pawtuckets, 5; Providences, 4.

In Lewiston—Lewistons, 7; Rocklands, 3.

In Meriden—Meridens, 4; New Britains, 2.

In Waterbury—New Havens, 7; Waterburys, 1.

HAD ASSAULTED GIRLS.

Northampton, Mass., Jan. 6.—Justice Fessenden has sent William C. Cleary and Patrick J. Gulhoin to state prison for not less than 12 nor more than 20 years; Napoleon Granger, for not less than three nor more than seven years. All were convicted of criminally assaulting girls.

that cough or throat trouble may go to your lungs. What does that mean?

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar isn't claimed to cure consumption, but it will often prevent it. A positive cure for a cough. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

AN ANTI-REFORM FIGHT

Foes and Friends Heard on the Civil Service Law.

Judgment of a Leader in Modifying the Movement—Congressman Moody's Views Given—He Favors Two Changes.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The debate on the civil service began in the house yesterday, based on the item in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill for the maintenance of the commission. It promises to continue at least until the end of this week, with a possibility that it may run longer. It is generally admitted on both sides that the appropriation bill will stand, as the anti-civil service reformers do not seriously contemplate an attempt to strike it out. The debate, therefore, is only preliminary to any program which the enemies of the law may agree upon. The members of the house are divided into three camps on the question—those who stand by the law, those who advocate its entire repeal, and those who desire its modification.

These divisions were apparent in the debate yesterday, the nature of which was not as stirring as had been anticipated. Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.), a reformer, said the civil service law protected officials who received $70,000,000 in salaries per annum; yet he had no sympathy with those who believed the law was perfect and should only be modified by extension. He thought those who were placed under the protection of the law by executive order should be compelled to submit to a test of their efficiency, and he also believed that some method should be found to preserve, if not restore, the efficiency of the service. The remedy was not a civil pension list, the first step toward which had been taken in the treasury department when 70 clerks had been reduced to practically a pension salary and given to understand that they could work or not as they chose. The merit system only contemplated tenure during efficiency, he maintained. Mr. Moody said that if the plans of the radical opponents of the civil service should prevail and the 170,000 offices should be turned over to the present administration to fill, congressmen and senators would flee from Washington crying: "Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness."

Mr. Landis (Rep., Ind.) favored a modification of the law which, he said, would doubtless earn for him a reputation as a spoilsman. He sneered at the professional civil service reformers. He had never known those who called themselves the "better element" who were not narrow, selfish, bigoted and dangerous. They had bulldozed and cowed national conventions and hypotized presidents while they managed themselves to sit continuously at the banquet table. Mr. Landis denounced Mr. Cleveland's methods in his second administration, describing particularly what took place in the government printing office, to the head of which he said Mr. Cleveland appointed a man who would do the "dirty work." On a single day, he said, Public Printer Benedict discharged 750 men. That was known at the government printing office as "bloody Monday." On another day he discharged 420. When 1500 removals had been made and 1800 Democrats appointed, Mr. Cleveland pressed the button, and the civil service blanket was thrown over them. He read what purported to be a literal transcript of the reasons assigned for the discharge of the Republican employes in the secret record of Mr. Benedict's private secretary. Some of them were very amusing and kept the house in a roar.

When he had concluded the reading, Mr. Perkins (Rep., Ia.) asked if it was proposed to return to a system which made such a recital possible.

"No," replied Mr. Landis, "but we want to modify the law."

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Ia.) protested against the production of the record of one man in condemnation of the best system yet devised for the purification of the government service.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.), in reply to Mr. Landis, asserted that the record showed that when the civil service was extended to the government printing office only 31 percent of the employes had been appointed under a Democratic administration, while 44 percent had been appointed by a Republican public printer.

At 4:55 the house adjourned.

SENATE'S SHARP DEBATE.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The presentation of replies of the members of the cabinet to the resolution calling for information as to the application of the civil service law to the various departments of the government, together with the consideration of the bill establishing a bureau for the twelfth census, precipitated a sharp debate in the senate.

Mr. Cullom, the author of the resolution, thought that a modification in the law ought to be made, as the authors had drifted far away from the original intention of the authors of the civil service law.

Mr. Allen (Neb.) charged that the law was openly and daily violated, and said it was a hiss and by-word among the people.

Mr. Cockrell declared that it was presumptuous in Secretary Sherman to make recommendation to congress, that certain positions in his department should be excepted from the classified service when the president had full authority to make the exceptions he recommended. He thought an effort was being made to tie the president's hands.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, gave notice that he would next Monday and daily thereafter move that the senate consider in executive session the Hawaiian annexation treaty until it was disposed of finally. Senator Davis' announcement was preceded by active work on the part of the friends of the treaty prior to the opening of the senate and also on the floor after the senate convened. They do not feel absolutely sure of securing the 60 votes necessary to ratify the treaty, but are very hopeful of getting that number.

ANTI-REFORMERS' PLAN.

Appointments For Five Years and Power of Removal Regulated.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The bill for the reform of the civil service law which has been drafted by a special committee of Republican members of the house opposed to the system in its present form makes sweeping changes in the present system, the most important of which is the establishment of a five-year tenure of office for those government employes who are brought within the terms of the bill.

The measure limits the application of the civil service system to the departments in Washington and to localities where the total number of employes exceeds 25. All appointees are commissioned for five years, with the power of removal clearly regulated and vested in the appointing power. It is provided, however, that no removal shall be made for political or religious causes, and in case of removal the causes shall be specified and the papers made a record of the office.

All persons now in the public service are to terminate their service five years from the time that the act takes effect. The measure recognizes the general eligibility of these persons for reappointment. It includes in the civil service postal clerks and letter carriers in offices having over 10 employes, exclusive of subordinates. It limits the civil service regulations to clerks whose compensation is from $900 to $1800 per year, and includes as clerks, copyists, computers, counters and draftsmen.

It is pointed out that the essential idea of the foregoing bill is to take out of the civil service all responsible and important offices, limiting it only to clerks in Washington and certain large cities, and in these cases fixing a tenure of office of five years.

The members of the special committee framing the bill are well pleased with their labors, saying that the original purpose of the civil service has been retained and that its radical expansions have been cut off.

HIS CHIEF TROUBLE.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Complying with the resolution of Dec. 16 regarding changes in the civil service law, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson sent the following letter to the senate: "The chief trouble I find in the department of agriculture exists in the bureau of animal industry between inspectors, assistant inspectors, stock examiners and taggers, covered into the service without examination, and the only marked inefficiency I find in the work of any class of employes in the department is among the above mentioned employes of the bureau of animal industry and in certain of the state statistical agents, who were also covered into the service without examination. These matters can be remedied by the president by exempting certain positions from the classified service, or by the head of the department through departmental examinations."

ADVANCE GUARD LEFT.

New York Jan. 6.—Among the passengers who sailed by the Normannia this week was Ira D. Sankey, the well-known evangelical singer and author of songs. Mr. Sankey was accompanied by a large party of friends, who form the advance guard of a large Palestine expedition next month under the guidance of the Rev. Russell H. Conwell of Philadelphia. Mr. Sankey intends spending four weeks on the Nile and seeing Egypt.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP.

But a beautiful skin cannot exist unless the blood be pure. Every woman can bring to her cheeks the rosy and delicate hues of youth by taking Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, which cleanses the blood imperceptibly but effectually of all impurities, banishing pimples, eruptions, itch, boils, carbuncles, and sallow color. Call on F. H. Butler & Co., 265 Central street and 351 Middlesex street and get a trial package free. Large package, 25 cents.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail. If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack, 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb can $1.20. Six cans $5. Exp. paid. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

Woman's Best Friend—Dirt's Worst Enemy.

Largest package—greatest economy.
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address Peal Medicine Co., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

15 Per Cent. Cut Down on Prices

8c. Roast Beef for 5c.

J. P. Squire's Sugar Cured Hams, regular price 10c., now 8c.

Fine Dairy Butter, regular price 23c., now 20c., and all kinds of Fresh and Salt Fish, Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables.

You can save from 10 to 20 per cent. on your Provisions this week by calling at the

IMMENSE MARKET AND BUTTER HOUSE

60-70-72 Prescott Street, Opposite Market. Tel. 99-8.

Skates Hollow Ground 15c.

Our special machine for hollow grinding gives the Skate a sharp and lasting edge. Just try us.

RING'S, 225 Dutton Street.

It Is Like This

In building and repairing Carriages to carry out successfully the wishes and needs of a customer.

It requires one with experience, the wherewithal to do work with, individual supervision of all details, together with well trained and skilled help to accomplish what every one is entitled to—the very best for his money.

With the many years of experience for your guidance and the superior facilities at our command we solicit your orders for new work or repairing in all its branches.

The SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY

WORTHEN STREET.

A Happy New Year

Thanking our patrons for favors the past year, we intend to be alive and try to keep prices down next year.

Best Haxall Superlative $6 bbl.
Best Haxall Superlative 75c. bag.
Best St. Louis $5.25 and $5.50 bbl.
Best St. Louis 70c. a bag.

F. M. BARNEY & CO.

Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provision Dealers
415 MIDDLESEX STREET.
28 THORNDIKE STREET
Tel 144-4 Wamesit Bank Block.

J. H. COSTELLO, CARPENTER and JOBBER

126 LAWRENCE STREET.

All order promptly attended to.

THE KLONDIKE CAFE.

120 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3.00; Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket, 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 120 Middle Street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on

Joseph J. Johnson,

228 SUFFOLK STREET,

Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $29 Suits for $16, his $23 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $23. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.

Few doors from the corner of Central St.

W. F. TRUMBELL

Has fixed it so that everybody can have a Piano. Read this offer. I will sell two fine

UPRIGHT PIANOS

with Stool, Cover and Book for

$185.00.

The one that gets here first will be more than lucky.

101 Westford Street

IS THE PLACE.

Incandescent Gas Lamp 95c.

The same lamp I have been selling for $2.00. The best mantle on the market. Cut this out and bring it in and get a '98 calendar for it.

Geo. H. Bachelder,

SOLE AGENT.

23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.

Telephone 567-2.

R. J. MOWER,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN

285 Central Street.

THEY WONDER WHY

Jacob Doll is selling so many PIANOS. The reason why is plain. The quality is up, the price is down, the touch is wonderful, the tone is powerful, the scale is perfect, the cases are up to date and forty other reasons. Jacob Doll High Grade Pianos, 8-2 Merrimack street, Associate Building, opp. City Hall, Sam L. Orr, Manager.

Lowell High Grade

FERTILIZERS

Lowest in Price, Highest in Standard.

FOR SALE BY

E. N. Wood & Co.,

70-82 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.
SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

Member of The Associated Press.

Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

It looks like a strike in New Bedford. The mills of that city cut wages, following the example of other cities, not of necessity.

Governor Wolcott has great faith in our textile school. The operatives of Lowell have not derived much benefit from it, and there is no prospect that they ever will.

If Mark Hanna be defeated in his battle for United States senator in Ohio, it will be conclusive proof that not a single man who votes against him is susceptible of being bought.

The Chicago police have answered the offer to produce Mrs. Luetgert alive for a certain sum of money. They have offered a much larger sum for the production of her body, dead or alive, but there is no response.

The overseers of the poor seem to be determined on having their share of the contention this year. They have started off with a fight on the length of the secretary's term of office. It seems that Pres. McKinley will be able to find something to wrangle over when that question shall have been settled.

A vast majority of the people of this country feel a deep interest in Mark Hanna's contest for the United States senatorship from Ohio. They feel that it would be a national disgrace if he be elected. If money can purchase the place he will win just as did Mr. McKinley.

It would be a benefit to the civilized world if the powers of Europe would agree to partition the Chinese Empire and so throw it open to development without the risk of war. Japan, however, will want a fat slice from the territory of her recent foe. Were China so partitioned, Turkey would next come under the international dissecting knife.

Ex-Secretary Carlisle is writing a series of articles in the Forum on our electoral system, with the intention, it is presumed of suggesting changes. But such changes require an amendment to the constitution, which is difficult to obtain. The chief changes proposed are the election of United States senators, president and vice president by direct vote, but while senators might better, perhaps be selected in this way, it is not probable that such a change will soon be affected. It would greatly reduce the power of small states.

APPLETON TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The affairs of the Appleton mills are to be investigated. If the condition of that company's business were to be fairly reported to the public, the people would have an object lesson upon the extravagance in mill management. If the mill owners would begin at the top and work downward, dropping every unnecessary or incompetent official and cutting down every excessively high salary, they would then be prepared to conduct their business in a profitable manner. It is to be hoped that the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of his corporation will make a clean breast of the real cause of the depression. Most people are of the opinion that if the mills stopped paying the princely salaries, stopped maintaining unnecessary officials, stopped building palatial residences for agents and superintendents, stopped exacting dividends on watered stock, they would find reasonable dividends at regular intervals.

The custom for many years has been to crowd the operatives and keep them on starvation wages while pampering the officials and paying some of them five times what they are worth. Indeed, some of the corporations have maintained as an agent and a superintendent at high salaries while one man could easily do the work of both.

Before the present cut-down of wages shall have been settled the mills will be put on a better business basis.

NO REPEALING LABOR LAWS.

The Arkwright club will soon find that despite its autocratic power, it cannot influence the legislature to wipe out labor legislation. In a speech before the Bankers club in Boston, Tuesday, Attorney-General Knowlton, himself a mill owner, made a statement which is very encouraging to the mill operatives of Massachusetts. He said that there would be no retrogression in labor matters, no wiping out of labor laws, even if the mill owners went without dividends. Such a statement from such an authority is encouraging to the operatives under every disability. There is no possibility that the laws for the protection of women and children, the law regulating the hours of labor in factories or any other law for the protection of the toilers will be wiped from the statute book in Massachusetts. Mr. Knowlton says that this country is big enough for Atlanta, Fall River, and New Bedford to pursue their respective industries without annihilating one another. This is an insinuation that the bugaboo of southern competition is not what the cotton manufacturers or the Arkwright club represent it to be. There is no reason why the New England states should throw up their hands in defeat the moment a few mill are started in the South.

The real cause of the distress is, as already stated in these columns, the impoverishment of the people from inability to buy what they want and a steady decrease in the demand for manufactured goods. It is plain that to make the people still poorer by a cut-down will not improve the situation. Relief must come from a more extended market and an improvement in the condition of the people throughout the country.

It is not surprising that the Boston Herald takes up the cudgels for the Mugwump in the following:

Now somebody likens a mugwump to a ferryboat, which wears its life out crossing from one side to the other. It deserves to be added that the ferryboat is a very useful institution, and that it carries a great many people to and fro with it, as circumstances seem to require. It also saves swimming.

In case a strike is declared in New Bedford all the other mill cities will stand by the strikers to the last.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Waterbury American.—How the democrats must chuckle at the spectacle in Ohio. Here are the President of the United States and the Governor of the state, both republicans, lined up against each other, and using all the influence in their power in opposite causes. Here are the chairmen of the republican state executive committee, Nash and the ex-chairman, Kurtz, exerting their power and influence to elect different men to the United States senate. Here are important members of the republican party joining in with a democratic minority to defeat the purpose of the party as declared in the two United States senators, both republicans, Foraker and Hanna, fighting for the blood of each other. The air is full of charges of bribery and intimidation and each side threatens to investigate the methods by which the other gains success in case he does not succeed himself. The rival forces of Hanna and Foraker, of Nash and Kurtz, of McKinley and Bushnell, do not hate each other any more than they have for a long time, but they have lost the restraint of discretion and party pride. It is going to take a long time to heal up the wounds that this struggle to keep Hanna in his seat is making and if the democrats are not more than half fools, they can profit by it for several years to come.

Buffalo Courier-Journal—Public sentiment has undergone no change in relation to the men who in the army and navy of the United States served their country in suppressing the rebellion, and suffered as a consequence of their services. The gratitude felt toward them is as great as ever, and the pensions which they honorably earned, either for themselves or those who survived them, are recognized as a national debt as sacred as any other public obligation. But a very large portion of the present enormous pension expenditures of the Government are not of this character. Pensions are drawn by men who never saw an enemy, who at the close of the war enjoyed un-impaired health, and have no equitable claim to the nation's bounty. There are "war widows" today who were not born when the war ended. Experience indicates that, if legislation does not stop the pension extravagance there will be in the latter part of the century women not born yet, who will claim and receive support from the government on account of a struggle which ended in 1865.

Providence Journal—There went into effect Saturday an educational law which should be enacted by every state legislature in the Union. It provides that hereafter every person under 16 years old shall be able to read and write, or to prove that he or she has attended school for sixteen weeks, evening or day instruction counting, during the year next preceding. There are in the Keystone state not fewer than 27,000 persons unable to read and write, between 10 and 19 years of age, and probably 50,000 will be affected by the compulsory law. It is natural to ask whether it will be possible after this statute has been in effect ten years for such an affair as that which occurred at Hazleton to happen, where the men mostly composing the mob did not know the English language. The Rhode Islander who thinks that this educational provision will apply in first class shape to Pennsylvania should remember that in 1890 there were over 27,000 illiterates in the state, and of these 8460 were in Providence. All these were above the age of ten years.

TRADING STAMPS LEGAL.

MUNICIPAL COURT REFUSES TO ENTERTAIN COMPLAINT.

In consequence of the discussion about the legality of the trading stamp method of dealing and advertising, Mrs. Charles E. Osgood of Boston, who has employed the method with success for some time, determined to test the question. He was advised by his attorney, Col. Melvin O. Adams, that his method of conducting the business was entirely legal; he did not care, however, to be a person engaged in business methods which could be construed as violation of law. Accordingly, a police officer was called in and a complete trading stamp transaction was disclosed to him, with the evidence. Upon this the officer went to the municipal court with Mr. F. R. Bangs, the counsel for the Board of Police, and after a hearing before it, that court decided that it was not a violation of law, and that the method of doing business was legal.

The superintendent of police, following this decision, has notified all the captains, and it is expected that there will be no further attempts to make complaints. This decision is in accord with a recent decision dismissing a complaint in Lynn and with the judgment of the court in Lowell, and it confirms the opinion of the Hon. Robert O. Harris, district attorney, who was applied to by merchants of Brockton, and who as recently as December 17 last gave them a written opinion that the business was legal and was in no sense a violation of the law.

YOU NEED Hood's Sarsaparilla if your blood is impure, your appetite gone, your health impaired. Nothing builds up health like **HOOD'S.**

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

IT WAS A HUGE FARCE

RECENT SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS DESCRIBED BY A MEMBER.

The Truth About Speaker Reed and the Cowardly Majority Which Cringes Before Him—An Answer to "How the House Does Business."

The first session of the Fifty-fifth congress was indeed an extraordinary session. Perhaps never before in the history of legislative bodies was so much time wasted and so little good accomplished in a given time. The house of representatives was almost entirely responsible for this do nothing policy, the senate apparently being willing at all times to perform the duties devolving upon it. A late number of a leading magazine contains a very ably written paper by the speaker of the house, entitled, "How the House Does Business." A due appreciation of the "eternal fitness of things" and a disposition to enlighten the public would have prompted him to write upon the subject, "How the House Does Not Do Business."

Two days after President McKinley took the oath of office he issued his proclamation calling for the extraordinary session. Congress met in pursuance thereto at noon on March 15. Three days after the session opened the tariff bill was reported to the house by the ways and means committee, and 18 days later, after 10 days' discussion, it passed the house. From March 31 until July 24 the senate continued to do business in the regular way, which is always tardy enough, to be sure, but it met almost daily and apparently enacted the usual amount of legislation. During the four months following the passage of the Dingley bill the house was nominally in session, but in reality it did nothing but meet and adjourn. Early in the session a resolution was passed, which practically became a standing rule, that the house should meet only on Mondays and on Thursdays. The United States constitution, which theoretically governs the actions of congress as well as all other legislative bodies in this country, says:

"Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days," etc.

Had it not been for this provision the house would probably have met once a month instead of twice a week, and so far as results are concerned it would have made no difference. The work of the house during the four months after the passage of the tariff bill could easily have been done in four days, for when it did meet the most laborious part of the extremely ridiculous proceedings was the chaplain's prayer and the vote upon a motion to adjourn.

The constitution also declares that when no quorum is present an adjournment may be had from day to day. No quorum being present, the house can do no business and can only adjourn for one day. In the face of this plain constitutional provision, by the adoption of this back action, self operating resolution, adjournment was taken repeatedly by less than a quorum. If one man had been left in charge of the house and all other members had gone home to stay for the remainder of the session, the proceeding would have been only a little more ludicrous and scarcely more in violation of the constitution and the sworn obligation of its members. As a matter of fact, one man did practically do all that was done by the house. It is a humiliating fact that this power was delegated at different times, directly and indirectly, to the speaker by vote of a majority of the members. The speaker was the house and the house was the speaker. What power was not given him under the rules he assumed, and no member of his party dared to oppose him. Many of them would admit in private conversation that his rulings were unjust, even going so far as to denounce him as a "czar" and his rulings as tyrannical with as much vehemence and indignation as he was condemned by every self respecting member of the minority parties, but when the gavel fell and they met his gaze they were almost ready to run over each other in their eagerness to do his bidding. Brave and defiant in the cloakroom, they were cowards on the floor of the house.

The influence of the party under control of such a dictator was far more powerful than their patriotism and independence. The possible punishment for breaking party traces and incurring the disfavor of the speaker was too much for those who belong to their party. The favors at the disposal of the speaker and the punishment he stands ever ready to mete out are not to be despised by men who make politics a business.

As an excuse to ignore members of the minority parties who were demanding to be heard, it was not uncommon during the late session for the speaker to recognize members of his own party who were in their seats and not asking for recognition at all. Those who were opposed to the policy of doing nothing were generally declared out of order when they attempted to make a motion or speak in favor of any attempt to proceed with legislation, while any one of the little coterie of statesmen who had been trained to do the speaker's bidding could always get a hearing by asking for it. Members were even denied the privilege of asking unanimous consent for the consideration of important resolutions, such, for instance, as a resolution requesting the speaker to appoint the committee on invalid pensions. Before any member who did not stand next to the throne could get a hearing it was necessary for him to go in person to the speaker and ask for it, and if the measure did not meet with the dictator's indorsement the member was told that he would not be recognized.

This shameful treatment was not confined absolutely to members of the minority parties, but the same disrespect was shown those of the majority who were indiscreet enough to desire to do something for their constituents which was not in accord with the great autocrat's preconceived notions. The speaker is full of resources—no one has ever said he was a fool—and when there was no smoother way to shut off the efforts of refractory members he would give the wink to a trusted lieutenant who was immediately recognized for a motion to adjourn. Such a motion being always in order, with the majority nearly always ready to vote as a unit, "business" was suspended for the next three days.

Notwithstanding the four months' time which was spent by the speaker's house in a successful attempt to do nothing the senate continued to pass bills and send them to the house for concurrence, only to be ignored. Numbers of meritorious bills were waiting the action of the speaker. Instead of receiving consideration they were stored away in little boxes, where they still sleep. At the present session some of them will be passed without due consideration, while others will not be considered at all, because there will not be sufficient time. Good bills are ignored and bad ones rushed through at every session of congress for the want of time. But then it should not be forgotten that the nation enjoys the blessings of a "business administration."

The proprietors of the administration evidently thought it was business to have congress play four months to the neglect of needed legislation. Even in the discussion of the new tariff law the minority was largely denied the right of criticism, and no time given for debate on the more important schedules. Time was too precious. When the bill came back from the conference committee, it passed the house after a few hours' debate. When the minority asked for more time, the chairman of the committee on ways and means objected, saying that talk was expensive and was costing the treasury $100,000 a day. Strange that he was not overcome by this streak of economy during the four months when the house was doing nothing. If it cost $100,000 a day to discuss the tariff bill, it cost the same each day during that four months, but not one of the speaker's assistants complained of the expense until the minority desired to criticise the Sugar trust measure known as the Dingley bill.

The rules of the house expressly state that:

"Unless otherwise specially ordered by the house, the speaker shall appoint, at the commencement of each congress, the following standing committees." (Rule 10.)

Then follows a list of 57 committees. On the first day of the session the speaker appointed three of these committees—the committees on rules, on mileage and on ways and means—and positively refused to appoint the other 54 until the afternoon of the last day of the session. He tried to justify himself and throw the responsibility upon the house by claiming that a majority of its members indorsed his course because they had the power to compel him to appoint the committees, but refused to exercise that power. This was true, but it was no less a violation of the rules. It was only another mortifying exhibition of the speaker's arbitrary power. The majority party controlled the house, the caucus controlled the party, but the speaker and his dozen lieutenants controlled the caucus.

Thus it was that one man was enabled to domineer over the house and dictate legislation for 70,000,000 of people. In the appointment of committees the speaker necessarily surrenders some of his power. Committees and members of committees are entitled to certain privileges where individual members would be powerless. To make these appointments involved the possibility of the house taking the reins in its own hands and proceeding with the performance of its duties by considering a few of the numerous bills already introduced. There were other reasons why rule 10 was defiantly ignored. Each member is anxious to be placed on good committees, and there is always an energetic struggle by members of the majority party for chairmanships. Members who were known to despise the speaker's methods and privately threatened a revolt would smile sweetly upon him and outwardly indorse every movement he made, hoping thereby to be preferred. Nobody understood this better than the speaker; hence his resolute determination to put off these appointments until the last day of the session.

The crowning act of absurdity was the adoption by the house, two hours before final adjournment, of what is known as the "currency commission resolution," providing for the appointment by the president of 11 commissioners to "investigate and report what changes if any are necessary and expedient in our present banking and currency laws," etc. It carried with it an appropriation of $100,000 and was a clear attempt to indirectly delegate the power over financial legislation to a few men who would be responsible to no one but the president and the bankers. It was an admission on the part of those who voted for it that they were either incapable of legislating upon the subject or were anxious to have certain changes inaugurated without assuming the responsibility. The president's message recommending this resolution was laid before the house only a few hours before adjournment and after the hour for adjournment had been fixed. Of course it was not expected that the resolution would receive the sanction of both houses, the senate wisely refusing to take up the subject at that late hour. The proposition itself was preposterous, the president's message was a laughable exhibition of weakness, and the forcing of the resolution through the house at that late hour was a burlesque upon legislation.

The session from beginning to end was a huge farce, which would have been comical had it not been for the unfortunate condition of the country and the crying need of wholesome legislation.—Hon. W. D. Vincent, M. C. (Pop.), in New Time.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

ALLAN LINE.
Portland to Liverpool.

MONGOLIAN	1 January
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LAURENTIAN	15 January
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CARTHAGINIAN	29 January

Cabin, $52.50; Second Cabin, $34. Steerage, $22.50; Prepaid, $25.50.

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Via Derry and Galway.
Second Cabin, $31.50. Steerage, $25.50.
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Dominion Line BOSTON SERVICE
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S. S. "CANADA" (New.)

6000 Tons, is intended to sail from Boston as follows for Queenstown and Liverpool:
SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 3 P. M.
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Saloon passage $60 and upwards, according to location. Second cabin (very superior accommodations), $42.50; round passage, $78.37. Steerage passage $25.50.

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Str. Labrador sails Saturday, Dec. 25. Str. Vancouver sails Wednesday, Jan. 5. Low passage rates. Saloon, $50. Second Cabin, $35.25. Steerage, $23.50. For passage, plans, etc., apply to John Farley & Sons, Agents, 103 State St., Boston, or to local agents, Denis Murphy, 18 Appleton street, Lowell, F. B. Leeds, 6 Bridge street, Lowell.

LADIES' SKATING BOOTS
IN BUTTON AND LACE,
Coin Toe, Low Heels, worth $2.00. Special Sale Price
$1.50 A PAIR.

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Choice Teas, Coffees and Spices
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

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Different makes with the latest designs.

ESTEY
Parlors over the Railroad Bank, is where you can save money and the terms are easy.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS.
Crayons, Pastels, and Water Colors a specialty. All work guaranteed.

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CLOTHING CLEANSED, DYED AND PRESSED.
Orders received for cleaning, dyeing, and pressing, promptly and neatly executed.

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MEATS AND PROVISIONS.
(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

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SOLICITORS OF PATENTS
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44 HILDRETH BUILDING.

Ales, Wines and Liquors
Are privileged by a vote on the license question to be sold in this city for another year, and if you wish to purchase these goods, go where they always have the best brands of these goods, and that place is
GEORGE W. ENRIGHT'S
11 Middlesex Street.

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MISS HELEN WRIGHT
Will resume her classes on and after Nov. 8th, at No. 7 Bank Building, Shattuck Street. Instruction given in Free Hand Drawing from flat copy and models, Water and Oil Colors, and China Decoration.

DERBY & MORSE
ELECTRICIANS.
72 MIDDLE STREET.

You Have Struck the Right Place
When you have found
PETER WATSON'S
Celebrated Bakeries
For if you are looking for the best quality of bakers' supplies, you are always sure to get the best when trading at either of his stores, which are located at
52 TO 60 CHARLES STREET AND 485 LAWRENCE STREET.
If you desire he will supply your wants by calling at your home. Parties and weddings a specialty.

SKATES
The Famous
Long Reach Skate
25c. Per Pair and up.
MORE THAN
5000 Pairs in Stock.

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216 Central St., Lowell, Mass.

TORCHES
For Thawing Out
Frozen Pipes
TO KEEP YOUR WATER AND STEAM PIPES PROTECTED FROM COLD USE
MINERAL WOOL
HAIR FELT.

C. B. COBURN & CO.
63 TO 67 MARKET STREET.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN
This old hostelery has been refitted and furnished and is up-to-date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern
Cor. Central and Church St.
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HAVE YOU HEARD OF
Sam Smith
He is the Boot and Shoe Dealer at
111 MARKET ST.
His stock is the best, and the prices are the lowest in this city. Box Calf Shoes at from $2.50 to $3, and for repairing he is the champion low price shoe man. Men's Shoes tapped and heeled, 60c; hand sewed $1. Ladies' Shoes tapped and heeled, 40c. Children's 30c. The very best of stock used in repairs of all kinds. Rubber Boots repaired in first-class manner. Remember the place SAM SMITH, opposite Carpet mill, 111 Market Street.

Lowell Textile School. Popular Course of Free Lectures.

Fifth Lecture
On Thursday Evening, Jan. 6, '98
AT 8 O'CLOCK BY
W. P. ATWOOD, B. S.,
of the Hamilton Mfg. Co. Subject:
'Dyeing of Textiles'
in the Lecture Hall of the School
Parker Block, Lowell, Mass.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE
Henry W. Garrity, Prop.
CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.
The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.
M. R. Carey. (Clerks) H. Gervais

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Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.
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PRICE OF GAS
WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS
$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.
FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED, AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.
NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.
NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.
ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that we are first class carpenters at 462 Market street. John W. Kinnon, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

TO LET—A NICE, LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for selling or brilliant printing rooms. Apply at Legault & Co., One Price Jewelers, 70 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Low's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

I CAN'T SLEEP—CONFOUND THE BUGS. You can if you use Noodan's Sure Death to Bugs. 15c at Dows', Central street. A. Moore, Gorham street, pharmacists.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes Dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine, and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING Inquire at Sun office.

FOR SALE—IN CENTRALVILLE—CORNER of Read and Fifth streets, two story house, large barn, 6500 feet of land, lots of fruit. This is a nice place. Price $4000. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

FOR SALE—BOARDING AND LODGING house of 27 rooms. Price $350. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

WANTED — HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 552 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

FOR SALE—ON BRANCH STREET, GOOD house and barn, large lot of land. This can be bought at a bargain and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

FOR SALE—NEAR BROADWAY AND Phillips street, good cottage house, large lot of land on easy terms. Price $1500. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. Can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co, Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—NEAR SARGENT STREET, new two tenement house. 7 rooms to each. All modern improvements. On easy terms. $3500. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

BACHELLORS WILL FIND NICE FURnished, sunny rooms, well appointed, at 145 Cross street, Mrs Nawn.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage house of 7 rooms on easy terms. Price $1100. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

TO LET—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, bath room, hot and cold water, etc. Rent low; call or address Bell2, 137 Stackpole St.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2 00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LADY AND MEN canvassers. Something new. Salary and commission. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central street.

I WILL FURNISH MONEY TO PATENT and promote a good invention for an interest. Address Business, P. O. Box 672, New York, N. Y.

LOST—A BULL TERRIER RED AND WHITE pup, about four months old. Reward at 13 Willie street.

CANVASSERS WANTED — IN LOWELL, for a good selling article. Address M. A. Scanlan & Co., P. O. Box 291, Lawrence, Mass.

FOUR AGENTS IMMEDIATELY, TO handle quick seller in Lowell and vicinity, men of experience on house canvassing preferred. 63 Middlesex street, room 22; 2 to 5 only.

LOST—FROM HIS CARRIAGE A PHYSICIAN'S hand bag containing medicine and instruments. Whoever shall return the same to No. 17 Kirk street shall be handsomely rewarded.

FOUND THREE KEYS TIED TOGETHER with a string, in front of Chalifoux's store Saturday night. Owner can have by calling at this office.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK at home. I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method, anyone who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address H. A. Gripp, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

SLEIGHS—1 FINE NEW SLEIGH, 1 GOOD second-hand sleigh, 1 good Pung for sale very cheap 69 Robins street.

LOST—A ROLL OF BILLS ENCIRCLED BY an elastic band. Probably lost in the vicinity Chapel, Charles, Gorham and Summer streets. Finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to the owner. Call at the Sun office for information.

STOP PAYING RENT:

Moody street—new modern dwelling, 5 rooms attic, bath room, pantry, sideboard, hot and cold water, furnace heat, maple floors, piazza, balcony, bulk head, cemented cellar, etc. Seventh avenue new 2 1-2 story house, 8 rooms, attic, pantry, bath room, hot and cold water, maple floors, piazza and balcony, nice cellar. Each lot is high dry and very sightly. Small amount down, balance $15 a month. Albert J. Ryan, 29A, Hildreth Building, old PostOffice.

Land Sale
In Pawtucketville
In the New District
Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.
WM. H. EMERY.

A Few Left.
Notwithstanding our large sales of Creme Pure Rye during the holidays, we still have a few bottles left which we will close out at the ridiculously low price of 95c. per quart bottle, former price was $1.25.

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Best Line of 10c. Sheet Music
In Lowell at
GREEN'S,
Big cut in prices of Pianos at Green's, 233 Central Street.

IF YOU WANT A CASE
Of the Leading Brands of
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TELEPHONE.
J. H. RILEY,
Bottler, Nos. 66 and 102 Lakeview Avenue
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THE OHIO BATTLE RAGING

Charges oF Bribery Made Against Hanna's Managers by Democrats.

The Outcome of the Struggle Still Said to be in Doubt Although the Anti-Hanna Republicans Say They are Still Confident.

Columbus, O., Jan. 6.—Although the legislature has adjourned till Monday, both sides of the senatorial contest will continue to hold conferences daily and nightly. The secret work will continue till next Tuesday, when the two branches will vote separately for senator and the roll-call will show whether any changes have been made. The doubtful members made no flop yesterday. They are receiving the united and untiring attention of the steering committees and outside workers.

The anti-Hanna Republicans expect all of their followers here Monday for a large demonstration at the inauguration. Although many Republican clubs have cancelled their engagement for quarters, it is believed that the efforts of the anti-Hanna Republicans to have a big demonstration as usual will succeed. The Hanna men will also take advantage of the excursion rates to have Republican delegations here to protest against the "combine" with Democrats.

The expected deadlock will not begin till next Wednesday, when the two houses will ballot jointly for senator, and will continue to ballot from day to day until there is an election.

Letters and telegrams from protesting Republican clubs and committees and others continue to pour in on the governor and the Republican members who are co-operating with the Democrats, and some of these messages appeal to Senator Foraker to come to the relief of the party by declaring it to be the duty of all Republicans to stand by the decree of the Toledo state convention and support Senator Hanna.

In reply to the reports about Secretary Sherman, Assistant Secretary Day, Congressman Grosvenor and others being made the Republican senatorial nominee, Senator Hanna said positively that he would never retire. He was nominated by the Toledo convention for senator, and could not retire in favor of another. If he was defeated, the responsibility would rest on those who were now co-operating with the Democrats. The senator insisted that he would win.

The standing committees have not been announced in either house, and "the combine" is using the patronage to hold its men in line. In the senate Senator Burke showed some tendency to co-operate with his Republican colleagues. The Democrats wanted to report the committees, but Burke stopped it by saying he would vote with the Republicans. Later Mr. Burke was in conference with Senator Hanna, and spent most of his time with the Hanna workers.

The Republicans announced yesterday that they would hold no joint senatorial caucus last night, and the Democrats made the same announcement. The anti-Hanna Republicans will have no caucus, so that there will be no test of strength till next Tuesday. While the Hanna men are still short three or more votes on the current claims of both sides, yet "the combine" is having its troubles in fixing on some one who can command all the Democratic votes, as well as those of the dissenting Republicans.

The Columbus Press, the leading Democratic organ of central Ohio, in its leading editorial says: "In order to elect a senator in opposition to Hanna, it will be necessary to have a perfect coalition between the Bryan Democrats and the Foraker Republicans. There are no votes to spare. Mr. Hanna and his assistants are not only trying to secure votes for him, but they are by the same means and methods trying to prevent the opposition to him from agreeing on any other candidate. It is known there are Democratic members of the legislature who are much disinclined to vote for any Republican for senator and who would almost as willingly see Mr. Hanna elected senator as any other Republican who thinks and votes as Hanna does on public questions; but it would now come with rather bad grace from any Democrats who voted for Mason to refuse to vote for an honest Republican for senator in opposition to Hanna upon the ground that he was in principle opposed to voting for Republicans under any circumstances."

Lewis C. Bernard, the Democratic leader from Cincinnati and the manager for John R. McLean, said: "There will be no election for a long series of ballots. The Democrats will scatter their votes." This is taken to mean that the Democrats will not be able to agree in their caucus on a candidate. The anti-Hanna Republicans announce positively that under no circumstances will they vote for a Democrat.

The Press came out with a sensational extra last night, announcing that the Democratic prosecuting attorney has presented the senatorial situation to the grand jury. The Press says sworn statements have been submitted to the grand jury from Representative and Mrs. Griffith of Union county, Representatives Spellmyer and Monter of Cincinnati; N. R. Hysell of Columbus and others, against certain workers for Hanna. This affair is pronounced an attempt at intimidation by the Hanna men.

The feature of the day was the passage in the house (its first measure and by unanimous vote) of a bill repealing the law for 50-year franchises to street railways. This repealing bill was introduced by Representative Bramley, one of the Republicans opposing Hanna, and the Bramley bill was considered as aimed at Hanna. After Bramley spoke for his bill, Mr. Boxwell replied and charged Bramley with using his bill for defense and buncombe. Boxwell said he voted for the 50-year franchise law in the last legislature and was sorry for it, but he did not then understand the measure, and was induced to support it by Senator Foraker, who was urging the members to pass that law. The debate became general and it was freely charged by members that Senator Hanna was at the state house two years ago, as well as Foraker, lobbying for the franchise law.

VICTIMS OF SWINDLES.

Salem, Mass., Jan. 6.—The fact has been brought to light that two of the leading jewelry firms of this city, who advertise largely in the leading magazines and do a very extensive mail and express order business throughout the country, were the victims of a clever swindle at Christmas time. At that time one of the firms received an order for $150 worth of goods from a person in Willow Grove, Pa., who enclosed a United States express money order in payment for the same. The other firm at the same time received an order for $100 worth of goods from the same party, who paid for them in a similar manner. These orders were accepted without question, but the United States Express company now makes affidavit that the orders are not genuine, and were not issued in due form, being forged upon blanks stolen from the company.

LOOKS WITH DISAPPROVAL.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 6.—The Monitor, Senator W. E. Chandler's paper, in an editorial Wednesday, said: "Recent utterances of Senator Gallinger and Representative Sulloway, in which they declare against international bimetallism, are unfortunate. We cannot look with approval upon attempts to force this issue, either by statesmen in other sections or by those of New Hampshire. We should in this state firmly adhere to the St. Louis platform and to Mr. McKinley's present attitude, and keep the party united as it was in March, 1896, when Senator Gallinger manfully contended for bimetallism, and secured for it practically the unanimous approval of the Republican state convention, as against the single gold standard advocated almost alone by Colonel Rollins."

"HOUSE OF LORDS."

Brockton, Mass., Jan. 6.—The contention between Fletcher Webster post, G. A. R., and the Massachusetts department body, or, as it was termed in the post's attack, "the house of lords," has reached another stage which promises more interesting features for the veterans. Commander Henry T. Brown of the post has received notice that General Williams of Providence, inspector on the staff of Commander-in-Chief Gobin, will visit the post on Wednesday. General Williams will also visit the department headquarters and will look up the records bearing upon the controversy. The post members believe that an effort is on foot to straighten out matters before the department convention is held.

WASHINGTON'S ADVICE.

New York, Jan. 6.—Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, when asked if the Chinese complications would render it necessary to have the United States more fully represented in those waters, said: "No, I do not think we will require any more of our vessels over there. We always keep a pretty good fleet of ships in those waters, and I do not think we will want any more."

Referring to Senator Teller's declaration that this country should interfere to prevent the dismemberment of China, Secretary Long said: "As far as the complication in those foreign countries is concerned we ought to follow the advice of George Washington."

CLOTH TOOK A DROP.

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 6.—The cloth market for nearby futures took another drop yesterday, and a small sale, rumored to be 2000 pieces weekly, was made for January, February and March delivery at 2 3-16 cents, a drop of 1-16th. It is also reported that spots were sold at the same figure, but this cannot be verified. The reduction almost offsets the benefit derived by the reduction in wages and the consequent decrease of the cost of production.

OUGHT NOT TO DECEIVE.

New York, Jan. 6.—One of the recently discovered counterfeit $100 silver certificates was received at the sub-treasury in this city from Washington, and was examined by several down-town tellers, as well as by the sub-treasury experts. Most of them declared that it ought not to deceive any one accustomed to handling such money. The oldest expert in the sub-treasury declared that he had seen many superior counterfeits.

First class printing done at this office.

Oh, How They Hurt.

Neuralgic pains are often so acute, that the poor sufferer becomes, almost, frenzied with the intensity of the pain. Salvation Oil will instantly relieve and effectually cure neuralgia, so there is no reason why a moment's pain should be endured. Mr. Jacob Klein, 1036 Main St., Evansville, Ind., writes: "My wife suffered from neuralgia for seven years and since she used Salvation Oil, she has not had a spell. I think it is the best liniment I have ever tried, and I would not be without a bottle of it in the house. I had the rheumatism for five years and had tried a great many liniments, and must say that Salvation Oil did me more good than any other remedy." Salvation Oil is sold everywhere for 25 cents.

O'NEILL TO HANG

Gov. Wolcott Refuses to Interfere.

DR. WOODBRIDGE'S PLEA IS IN VAIN.

O'Neill Bids Farewell to His Family.

Boston, Jan. 6.—A hearing lasting five hours was given by the governor yesterday to Dr. Woodbridge of Williamstown, Mass., who wrote a letter some days since requesting permission to submit his views on the medical testimony in the case of John O'Neil, who is under sentence to be hanged tomorrow in Greenfield for the McCloud murder.

Dr. Woodbridge, who is one of the most eminent physicians in Massachusetts, and at the present time is connected with Williams college, attempted to show by his testimony that the work of the medical examiner and the physicians who examined the body of Mrs. McCloud was not conclusive of murder; also that it would be impossible for the clutch of a human hand on the throat of a person to break the rings of the trachea or windpipe. Dr. Woodbridge claimed that the physician in handling the body, which was frozen, could, by turning the neck, cause the rings to break; that conclusions reached by experts were impossible and improbable; and that if the woman was subject to epileptic fits she could have received the injuries found on the body by falling.

The governor thought that sufficient ground had not been furnished for interference, and decided that the law must take its course.

THE VIENNA DISCOVERY.

New York, Jan. 6.—The medical fraternity in this city is much interested in the report from Vienna, that Dr. Schenck had discovered the secret of exercising an influence over females so as to fix the sex of their offspring. Dr. G. Schrady, editor of the Medical Record, said: "I think Dr. Schenck's discovery is probably a revival of the old theory which holds that the sex of a child is determined, wholly or in part, by the manner in which its parents are nourished. The study of animals has shown that the female, when confined to a low diet, if it conceives at all, will bring forth a male. Contrarily, when the diet is of high nutrition the issue is likely to be female. The reason for this seems to be that the male is much the heartier, and that it will live and thrive in its embryonic state on a minimum of nutrition. The breeders of all sorts of animals have gone to great lengths in attempts indubitably to prove this theory, and to a certain extent the results bear it out. Of course there are exceptions."

"In a manner of speaking, then, doctor, the law in the human family would give to the rich more daughters and to the poor more sons?"

"It would, and it does. The children of the weak mother will be oftener sons than daughters. Statistics prove this. Go down through the tenement districts in a great city and see how the male child overwhelms in numbers the female. In vegetation the law is immutable. Female plants thrive as the same sex thrives in the human world where nutrition is highest. The male plant will cling and grow where it would seem impossible for the tiniest tendril to catch hold."

Other medical experts substantiated Dr. Schrady's statements.

FATALITIES IN BOSTON.

Boston, Jan. 6.—In East Boston last night Mrs. Annie King, 56 years old, attempted to fill a lighted kerosene lamp and as a result was so terribly burned that she died a few hours after at the hospital.

While working on a four-story building in Roxbury, Charles Bonnafont, 52 years old, fell from the roof to the ground, receiving injuries from which he died while being conveyed to the hospital.

TWENTY KILLED.

London, Ont., Jan. 6.—It now appears that there were 20 deaths from the collapse of the floor of the city hall. To the list of dead, the name of John Hamilton Fortner has been added. The boy, Allen Towe, although seriously injured, is still alive. The others reported dead but are alive are: Wilson Carrouthers, John Burgess, Herman Hilbert, John Fellows and James McLean.

LAST NIGHT'S POLO.

In Fall River—Fall Rivers, 6; Salems, 3.

In Pawtucket—Pawtuckets, 5; Providences, 4.

In Lewiston—Lewistons, 7; Rocklands, 3.

In Meriden—Meridens, 4; New Britains, 2.

In Waterbury—New Havens, 7; Waterburys, 1.

HAD ASSAULTED GIRLS.

Northampton, Mass., Jan. 6.—Justice Fessenden has sent William C. Cleary and Patrick J. Gulhoin to state prison for not less than 12 nor more than 20 years; Napoleon Granger, for not less than three nor more than seven years. All were convicted of criminally assaulting girls.

that cough or throat trouble may go to your lungs. What does that mean?

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar isn't claimed to cure consumption, but it will often prevent it. A positive cure for a cough. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

AN ANTI-REFORM FIGHT

Foes and Friends Heard on the Civil Service Law.

Judgment of a Leader in Modifying the Movement—Congressman Moody's Views Given—He Favors Two Changes.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The debate on the civil service began in the house yesterday, based on the item in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill for the maintenance of the commission. It promises to continue at least until the end of this week, with a possibility that it may run longer. It is generally admitted on both sides that the appropriation bill will stand, as the anti-civil service reformers do not seriously contemplate an attempt to strike it out. The debate, therefore, is only preliminary to any program which the enemies of the law may agree upon. The members of the house are divided into three camps on the question—those who stand by the law, those who advocate its entire repeal, and those who desire its modification.

These divisions were apparent in the debate yesterday, the nature of which was not as stirring as had been anticipated. Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.), a reformer, said the civil service law protected officials who received $70,000,000 in salaries per annum; yet he had no sympathy with those who believed the law was perfect and should only be modified by extension. He thought those who were placed under the protection of the law by executive order should be compelled to submit to a test of their efficiency, and he also believed that some method should be found to preserve, if not restore, the efficiency of the service. The remedy was not a civil pension list, the first step toward which had been taken in the treasury department when 70 clerks had been reduced to practically a pension salary and given to understand that they could work or not as they chose. The merit system only contemplated tenure during efficiency, he maintained. Mr. Moody said that if the plans of the radical opponents of the civil service should prevail and the 170,000 offices should be turned over to the present administration to fill, congressmen and senators would flee from Washington crying: "Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness."

Mr. Landis (Rep., Ind.) favored a modification of the law which, he said, would doubtless earn for him a reputation as a spoilsman. He sneered at the professional civil service reformers. He had never known those who called themselves the "better element" who were not narrow, selfish, bigoted and dangerous. They had bulldozed and cowed national conventions and hypotized presidents while they managed themselves to sit continuously at the banquet table. Mr. Landis denounced Mr. Cleveland's methods in his second administration, describing particularly what took place in the government printing office, to the head of which he said Mr. Cleveland appointed a man who would do the "dirty work." On a single day, he said, Public Printer Benedict discharged 750 men. That was known at the government printing office as "bloody Monday." On another day he discharged 420. When 1500 removals had been made and 1500 Democrats appointed, Mr. Cleveland pressed the button, and the civil service blanket was thrown over them. He read what purported to be a literal transcript of the reasons assigned for the discharge of the Republican employes in the secret record of Mr. Benedict's private secretary. Some of them were very amusing and kept the house in a roar.

When he had concluded the reading, Mr. Perkins (Rep., Ia.) asked if it was proposed to return to a system which made such a recital possible.

"No," replied Mr. Landis, "but we want to modify the law."

Mr. Henderson (Rep., Ia.) protested against the production of the record of one man in condemnation of the best system yet devised for the purification of the government service.

Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.), in reply to Mr. Landis, asserted that the record showed that when the civil service was extended to the government printing office only 31 percent of the employes had been appointed under a Democratic administration, while 41 percent had been appointed by a Republican public printer.

At 4:55 the house adjourned.

SENATE'S SHARP DEBATE.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The presentation of replies of the members of the cabinet to the resolution calling for information as to the application of the civil service law to the various departments of the government, together with the consideration of the bill establishing a bureau for the twelfth census, precipitated a sharp debate in the senate.

Mr. Cullom, the author of the resolution, thought that a modification in the law ought to be made, as the authors had drifted far away from the original intention of the authors of the civil service law.

Mr. Allen (Neb.) charged that the law was openly and daily violated, and said it was a hiss and by-word among the people.

Mr. Cockrell declared that it was presumptuous in Secretary Sherman to make recommendation to congress, that certain positions in his department should be excepted from the classified service when the president had full authority to make the exceptions he recommended. He thought an effort was being made to tie the president's hands.

Mr. Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, gave notice that he would next Monday and daily thereafter move that the senate consider in executive session the Hawaiian annexation treaty until it was disposed of finally. Senator Davis' announcement was preceded by active work on the part of the friends of the treaty prior to the opening of the senate and also on the floor after the senate convened. They do not feel absolutely sure of securing the 60 votes necessary to ratify the treaty, but are very hopeful of getting that number.

ANTI-REFORMERS' PLAN.

Appointments For Five Years and Power of Removal Regulated.

Washington, Jan. 6.—The bill for the reform of the civil service law which has been drafted by a special committee of Republican members of the house opposed to the system in its present form makes sweeping changes in the present system, the most important of which is the establishment of a five-year tenure of office for those government employes who are brought within the terms of the bill.

The measure limits the application of the civil service system to the departments in Washington and to localities where the total number of employes exceeds 25. All appointees are commissioned for five years, with the power of removal clearly regulated and vested in the appointing power. It is provided, however, that no removal shall be made for political or religious causes, and in case of removal the causes shall be specified and the papers made a record of the office.

All persons now in the public service are to terminate their service five years from the time that the act takes effect. The measure recognizes the general eligibility of these persons for reappointment. It includes in the civil service postal clerks and letter carriers in offices having over 10 employes, exclusive of subordinates. It limits the civil service regulations to clerks whose compensation is from $900 to $1800 per year, and includes as clerks, copyists, computers, counters and draftsmen.

It is pointed out that the essential idea of the foregoing bill is to take out of the civil service all responsible and important offices, limiting it only to clerks in Washington and certain large cities, and in these cases fixing a tenure of office of five years.

The members of the special committee framing the bill are well pleased with their labors, saying that the original purpose of the civil service has been retained and that its radical expansions have been cut off.

HIS CHIEF TROUBLE.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Complying with the resolution of Dec. 18 regarding changes in the civil service law, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson sent the following letter to the senate: "The chief trouble I find in the department of agriculture exists in the bureau of animal industry between inspectors, assistant inspectors, stock examiners and taggers, covered into the service without examination, and the only marked inefficency I find in the work of any class of employes in the department is among the above mentioned employes of the bureau of animal industry and in certain of the state statistical agents, who were also covered into the service without examination. These matters can be remedied by the president by exempting certain positions from the classified service, or by the head of the department through departmental examinations."

ADVANCE GUARD LEFT.

New York Jan. 6.—Among the passengers who sailed by the Normannia this week was Ira D. Sankey, the well-known evangelical singer and author of songs. Mr. Sankey was accompanied by a large party of friends, who form the advance guard of a large Palestine expedition next month under the guidance of the Rev. Russell H. Conwell of Philadelphia. Mr. Sankey intends spending four weeks on the Nile and seeing Egypt.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever 10c. 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

BEAUTY IS ONLY SKIN DEEP.

But a beautiful skin cannot exist unless the blood be pure. Every woman can bring to her cheeks the rosy and delicate hues of youth by taking Cleveland's Celery Compound Tea, which cleanses the blood imperceptibly but effectually of all impurities, banishing pimples, eruptions, itch, boils, carbuncles, and sallow color. Call on F. H. Butler & Co., 255 Central street and 391 Middlesex street and get a trial package free. Large package, 25 cents.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

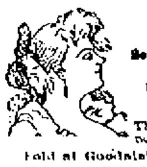
It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid. Sample of "Best Poultry Paper" free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

Largest package—greatest economy. THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.



EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, $1.00. Address Peal Medicine Co., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

15 Per Cent. Cut Down on Prices

8c. Roast Beef for 5c.

J. P. Squire's Sugar Cured Hams, regular price 10c., now 8c.

Fine Dairy Butter, regular price 23c., now 20c., and all kinds of Fresh and Salt Fish, Groceries, Fruit and Vegetables.

You can save from 10 to 20 per cent. on your Provisions this week by calling at the

IMMENSE MARKET AND BUTTER HOUSE

60-70-72 Prescott Street, Opposite Market. Tel. 30-3.

Skates Hollow Ground 15c.

Our special machine for hollow grinding gives the Skate a sharp and lasting edge. Just try us.

RING'S, 225 Dutton Street.

It Is Like This

In building and repairing Carriages to carry out successfully the wishes and needs of a customer.

It requires one with experience, the wherewithal to do work with individual supervision of all details, together with well trained and skilled help to accomplish what every one is entitled to—the very best for his money.

With the many years of experience for your guidance and the superior facilities at our command we solicit your orders for new work or repairing in all its branches.

The SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY WORTHEN STREET.

A Happy New Year

Thanking our patrons for favors the past year, we intend to be alive and try to keep prices down next year.

Best Haxall Superlative $5 bbl.
Best Haxall Superlative 75c. bag.
Best St. Louis $5.25 and $5.50 bbl.
Best St. Louis 70c. a bag.

F. M. BARNEY & CO.

Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provision Dealers

415 MIDDLESEX STREET. 28 THORNDIKE STREET

Tel 144-4 Wamesit Bank Block.

J. H. COSTELLO, CARPENTER and JOBBER

130 LAWRENCE STREET.

All order promptly attended to.

THE KLONDIKE CAFE.

120 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3.00; Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket. 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 120 Middle Street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on

Joseph J. Johnson,

225 SUFFOLK STREET,

Agent for the McPhail and other first class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 Suits for $16, his $25 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.

Few doors from the corner of Central St

W. F. TRUMBELL

Has fixed it so that every body can have a Piano. Read this offer. I will sell two fine

UPRIGHT PIANOS

with Stool, Cover and Book for

$185.00.

The one that gets here first will be more than lucky.

101 Westford Street

IS THE PLACE.

Incandescent Gas Lamp 95c.

The same lamp I have been selling for $2.00. The best mantle on the market. Cut this out and bring it in and get a '98 calendar for it.

Geo. H. Bachelder,

SOLE AGENT,

23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.

Telephone 561-3.

R. J. MOWER,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER and OPTICIAN

285 Central Street.

THEY WONDER WHY

Jacob Doll is selling so many PIANOS. The reason why is plain. The quality is up, the price is down, the touch is wonderful, the tone is powerful, the scale is perfect, the cases are up to date and forty other reasons. Jacob Doll High Grade Pianos, 543 Merrimack street, Associate Building, opp. City Hall, Sam L. Orr, Manager.

Lowell High Grade FERTILIZERS

Lowest in Price, Highest in Standard.

FOR SALE BY

E. N. Wood & Co.,

10-22 Market St., Lowell, Mass.

THOMA'S FAMOUS BAYREUTH COSTUMES.

The First Attempt to Change From the Greek to the Teutonic.

A FEATURE OF THE GREAT WAGNER SEASON.

Here Reproduced from the Drawings Made by the Noted German Artist.

New York.—While there will be no regular opera season in New York this winter, preparations are now on foot for one of the grandest of Wagner festivals, and which in interest will be surpassed only by that at Bayreuth. But the feature of the cycle will be, aside from the music, the costuming. As is well known to Wagner enthusiasts, no attempt had ever been made to perfect the costuming of these operas until the last season at Bayreuth, when the greatest of theatrical artists, Hans Thoma, was engaged for this part of the production. And these famous Thoma costumes are to be a feature of the New York Wagner cycle.

The participation of this artist in the work at Bayreuth was a great event in the history of art. Hans Thoma draws his inspiration for form and color from the same source of pure Germanic feeling, which inspired the music-drama, and with a true artist's intuition he has adapted his own art to that of the latter. Few may have become aware of this, because the eye, accustomed to the traditional, was not delighted but confused by the new, and the artistic impression was contrary to the conventional taste in modern art.

But however one may judge of it, the fact remains, that in the external appearance of the characters something entirely new and highly impressive was presented, and that this appearance as a dramatic factor in the art-ensemble played a much more effective role than ever before.

Perhaps the most difficult problem was the drapery of the women. The principal type created by the master is a simple wide gown, with a circle round the waist and caught up again with a second girdle above the knee. It is slightly cut out at the neck, and the long wide sleeves, widening toward the wrist, are fastened above the elbow by a narrow band. In the case of Fricka they are fastened a second time at the wrist while those of Freia and Gudrun flow down to the knee. This is one of the most beautiful and unique inventions for female's apparel. The task mentioned above, to place the Germanic against the antique ideal of dress, seems thus admirably accomplished. Severity combined with grace, dignity with vivacity, a noble sensuousness with a chaste reserve, these may be designated as the chief characteristics of this style of dress. In the manifold picturesque movement of the rhythmically waving folds is to be found the characteristic of the Germanic style as distinguished from the plastic repose and the clearly outlined form of the Greek.

Differences in the textures worn, in the manner of arranging the folds and draperies, in the girdling, and, as mentioned above, in the arrangement of the ends of the sleeves, serve to mark the individual characteristics of the women.

Aside from this principal type of female attire, which may also be designated as the court costume of the God-descended queens, three others may be distinguished. The first is common to Erda and the Nornes. It is a wide straight gown gathered close at the neck, with tolerably wide sleeves. Erda wears these latter free, while those of the Nornes are wound around by cords. The Nornes wear a simple kerchief round the head, while from Erda's hair flows like a falling flood a long, thin veil held to the head by a broad band, a costume, which in its primitiveness of design and the absence of all attempt at effectiveness by ornamentation, expresses primeval being in darkness and solitude, and exhibits a beauty developed only to its first stage, symmetry.

The second type is the costume of the Valkyries, which the artist has given in the figures of Brunhilde and Waltraute. They, too, wear the draped court dress, the sleeves of which, however, flow out between the armplates, which here take the place of the ornamental bands. A silver-sealed shirt of mail encloses Brunhilde's slim form. On her dauntless head she wears a silver helmet following the lines of the head and showing beneath it the flowing hair. On the helmet perches a bird with lightly spread wing as if ready for flight. This helmet, which as well as the armor becomes Siegfried's war-array in the Gotterdammerung, gives eloquent expression to the heroic, while, on the other hand, the fried's war-array in the Gottordammerung), on which the wings of the bird droop as if wounded, makes clear the agonized condition of the soul of the Valkyrie, who no longer performs her warlike duties.

The smooth, slender form of the fish gave the motive for the third type, the Rhine-nymphs. Glittering sealed bodices enclosed the bust, and a long flow of robes of fine texture and narrow strips of cloth drawn over the shoulders undulate with the gliding motion of the water, in which long, loose hair forms new waves.

If in the costumes of the women there may be distinguished several distinct types, those of the men present a yet greater individual variety. The characterization resulted in decidedly personal forms. Royally majestic and radiant in gold-bronze armor, deep-blue tunic and purple mantle, Wotan appears before us as the God of War and ruler of Val in the Valkyrie. The terribly irrestible force of will is realized in the hardly-wrought, firmly-set helmet-wings which appear to be growing out of the head itself and which strive not, like Brunhilde's, lightly and blissfully upward, but press mightily forward like a huge thunder cloud.

From the original drawings of Han s Thoma.

THE COSTUMES OF SIEG FRIED AND BRUNHILDE.

Germany's Latest Types of New Warships.

The Kaiser Friedrich and the Fuerst Bismarck Nearly Ready for Service.

THE HERTHA, THE THIRD OF THE NEW NAVY.

How These Vessels Will Compare With Our Own Kearsarge and Kentucky.

All eyes are on Germany! The persistency of the young Kaiser has brought about a complete change of sentiment in the matter of naval aggrandizement, and to-day the shipbuilders of the empire are straining every nerve to increase the German fleet to a point commensurate with its military grandeur on land. The reichstag is again in session, busied with the naval bill, and by March when the new appropriations will have been passed, the stocks will be ready for six or seven additional battle ships.

The three new ships lately added to the German Navy are the "Kaiser Friedrich III.," the "Hertha," and the "Fuerst Bismarck." The Kaiser Friedrich, a battleship of the first-class, is the largest one in the German Navy. Its displacement is 11,050 tons, and it carries four ten-inch guns. In other respects it is modeled after the latest battleships of the English navy. Its coal-carrying capacity is 650 tons. It has a triple-screw engine and its speed is eighteen knots per hour.

The Fuerst Bismarck is an armored cruiser of the first class and is the only one of its kind in the German Navy.

The Hertha is a cruiser of the second class, and is a companion ship to the Princess Wilhelm, Irene and Gefion.

In the meantime our own country is not idle. The United States has no longings for colonial aggrandizement, but it is persistently pursuing the peaceful construction of battleships cruisers, torpedo-boats, etc. The main object in view is to protect our great seaboard and these vessels are designed more for the defense of seaboard cities than for offensive war at long range.

Our two newest vessels in the navy are the Kentucky and the Kearsage. Their construction will probably soon be followed by four others of the same kind.

The Kentucky and the Kearsage will cost $2,250,000 each and will be the most powerful battleships ever built by any nation in the world. They belong to the class of the Massachusetts and the Indiana.

Among the features which will differentiate the Kentucky from other ships of the same class are double turrets, a new conning tower and 13-inch guns. It can concentrate the fire of two 13-inch guns and two 8-inch guns simultaneously upon an antagonist, and all ordinance experts agree that no ship afloat could resist such a blow. No armor now made for naval purposes could protect a ship against these four guns simultaneously discharged.

Each of these sea-terrors has a displacement of 11,500 tons, which is 450 tons more than the Kaiser Friedrich III., the pride of the German navy. Their length is 368 feet, extreme beam 72 feet, 2 inches, and mean draught, 23 feet, 6 inches. One great advantage which these superb warships will have over other first-class battleships is that, when fully loaded, they will draw less water than any great war vessel afloat. The largest foreign warship draws about 28 feet, while the Kentucky and the Kearsage have been designed to draw only twenty-five feet, with 1,200 tons of coal aboard. Thus they will be enabled to reach all the principal navy yards and ports of the country without much difficulty.

The advantages of the new form of turrets, which makes these two vessels different from other battleships, are claimed to be a large saving in weight, which permits of more powerful guns and machinery for the propulsion, a better concentration of fire and the ability of the vessel to discharge four guns at once in either forward or after turret.

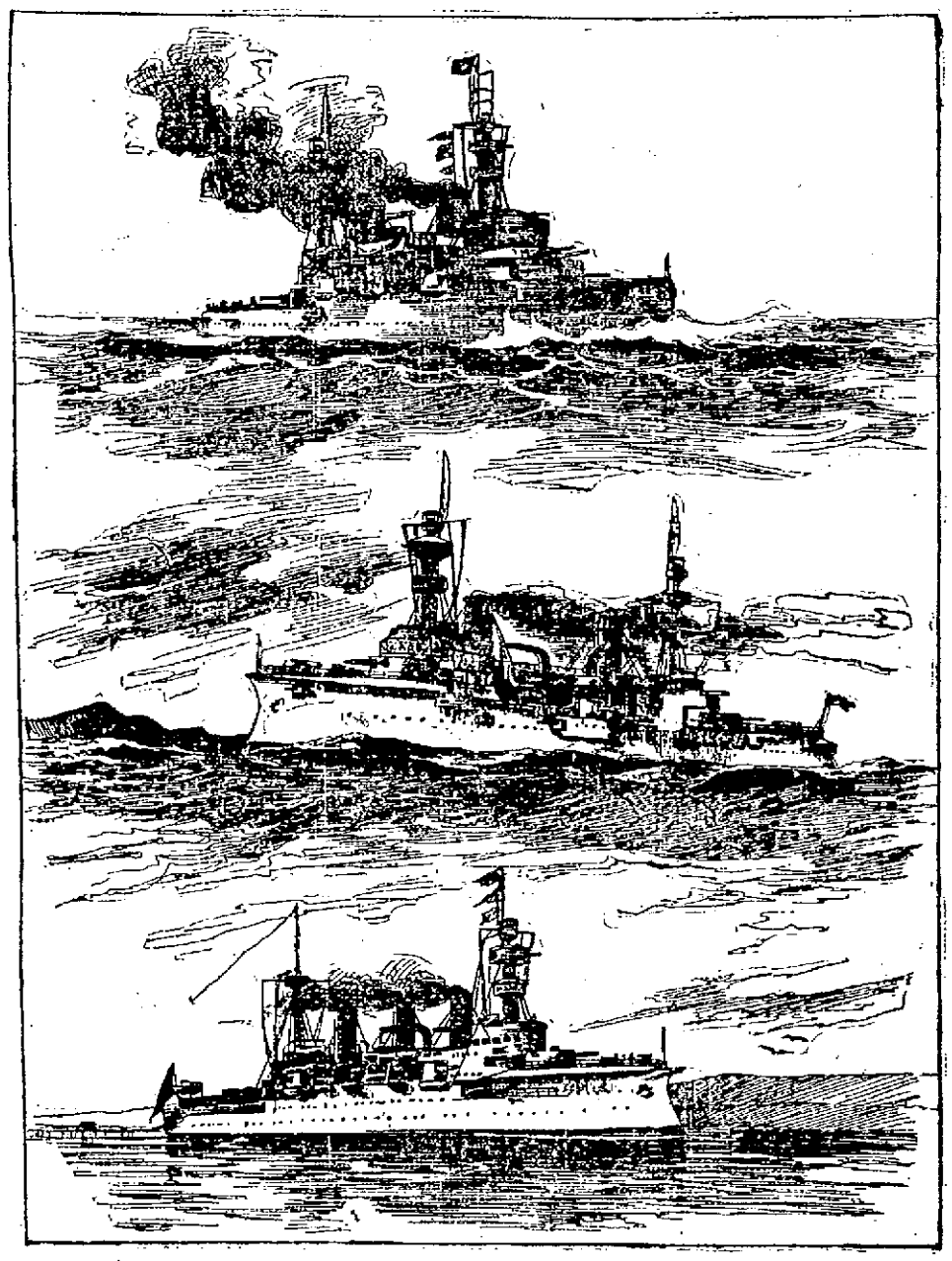
These magnificent battleships can carry their full coal supply of 1,200 tons with ease, and will enable them to steam 6,000 miles at a speed of thirteen knots, or 4,000 miles at full speed.

Germany, has, however, greater need of a strong navy than even the coast-bound republic, and the Kaiser has made his legislators fully alive to the situation. With colonial projects on foot on all sides of Africa, in the Pacific, along the Chinese coast, and with an eye askance at the South American coast, the needs of a strong navy have become very apparent. German mercantile interests are girding the globe and these must be protected.

It is therefore but just to believe that if war breaks out before the end of the century it will be due to the struggle for colonial aggrandizement in which Germany is taking no small part. She has already acquired by cession a tiny bit of coast-land in Tientsin, and now seems to seek by force the acquirement of a larger territory.

With Russia at the North, Japan at the East, England at the South and West, and Germany wherever she can squeeze her nose in, poor China may now be termed "The sick man of Asia."

—ROBERT CORSTLER.



THE "KAISER FRIEDRICH," THE "FUERST BISMARCK" AND THE "HERTHA."

Cheese as Large as a Millstone

How the Emmenthalers of Switzerland Make the Famous Product.

THE HAPPIEST CLASS OF PEOPLE ON THE GLOBE.

Thousands Are Engaged in the Industry—How the Milk is Changed to Cheese.

Langnau, Switzerland.—Cheese-making has developed into one of the most remunerative industries in Switzerland. The people engaged in this occupation are the happiest and most contented of any community in this mountainous region. They are exceedingly even-tempered and the current of their life runs as smoothly as the gentle Emme, which flows peacefully through this fruitful valley.

The Emmenthal, a valley in the canton of Berne, is traversed by a tributary of the river Aar, which rises in the Bernese overland near Grimsel Pass, winds through the picturesque Hasli Valley, forms the famous Handeck Falls, traverses the Lakes of Brienz and Thun and joins the Rhine opposite Waldshut, 170 miles from its source. The valley of the Emme is wonderfully fertile and is, perhaps, the best cultivated land in Switzerland. In Summer it is an ideal spot, a veritable garden of Eden.

The greatest industries here are the manufacture of linens and the world-famous Emmenthal cheeses, occupations which are conducive to cleanliness and cheerfulness, the two shining qualities which are quite characteristic of the light-hearted, home-loving inhabitants of this little Paradise.

The language of the people is a peculiar dialect of German. For instance, they cannot pronounce the letter "L," but sound it as though it were "U," thus showing the influence of the French tongue on German dialect.

Among the Emmenthalers are the prettiest types of women in Switzerland. With their smiling faces, rosy cheeks, bright eyes, luxuriant hair and quaint Bernese costume, they present a picture which is at once the admiration and despair of the artist whose brush fails to do justice to the subject. These handsome, hearty women wear a close-fitting bodice of violet, black or brown, invariably with stripes or various colors, and the skirt of the homespun dress is protected by an ample apron of some serviceable material. On Sunday they wear a long silk apron and collar of black satin, and are bedecked with silver or gold ornaments. The effect is strikingly picturesque. The garb of the men consists of a blue linen blouse, with white figures, and the conventional lower garment which reaches to the knees. This costume is worn by all the peasantry in Switzerland.

The small cattle-dealers and owners of cows have long since come to the conclusion that they cannot themselves handle their dairy products; hence cheese associations have been formed. These are operated in this manner: ten or twelve cattle-owners have one manufactory in common, and dispose of their dairy-products through a middleman, who receives a commission on the sales. The arrangement is, as a rule, profitable and satisfactory.

It is a singular fact that the methods of cheese-making have not advanced in two or three centuries, for now, as in olden times, the farmers still bring unskimmed milk, just as pure as it comes from the cow, in large cylinders to the cheese factory. The milk is immediately put into immense cauldrons and raised to a temperature of about seventy degrees, Farenheit. When this temperature is reached, an ingredient known to the Swiss as "lab" is added. "Lab" is the product of the fourth stomach of a calf and it causes the milk to curdle quickly. The milk is then boiled for about half an hour, when it is taken out in curdled chunks and placed into a press in just the shape in which it is to be exported. The formis usually round, from two and one-half to three and one-half feet in diameter and of varying thicknesses.

The pressing is done by means of linen cloths placed over the cheeses and pressed down. This operation is repeated six or eight times daily, fresh cloths being used every time. After two or three days of this process, the great round cheese is taken into the "lager," which is a cool room, generally facing the North, where it receives the benefit of a breeze that evaporates the moisture. In this cold-storage room the cheeses are kept for six months, and sometimes an entire year, in order that they may become sufficiently hardened for export.

After the cheeses have been stored in the "lager," the manufacturer has nothing to do except rub salt into them. This is imperative and must be done daily at first, and afterward every two days.

The expert can easily ascertain when a cheese is "ripe," or ready to be shipped to market. With a semi-cylindrical tool he plugs the cheese, just the same as a watermelon is plugged, examines the portion taken out and then carefully re-inserts the plug. By rubbing and pressing, all traces of the incision are removed so that no scar or blemish is visible.

When the cheeses are all ready for shipment, each one is snugly wrapped in a rum-soaked cloth to keep the product from spoiling. Then the goods are hauled in carts to the depot.

Recently a traveler who arrived at this village said to the station agent, as he pointed to an enormous pile of round, white objects near the depot,

"Where do all those grindstones come from?"

"Grindstones?" exclaimed the agent. "Those are not grindstones; they are cheeses!"

At a short distance they certainly do resemble grindstones and some of them, externally, are almost as hard as a rock; but a sharp knife can easily pierce the golden heart of the toothsome, nutritious Emmenthal cheese whose excellent quality has made it world-famous.

—WARREN BERGENCO

SIGHTS WHERE THE CHEESE OF THE WORLD IS MADE.

THE UNIQUE AND THE ODD.

At Port Moresby, New Guinea, six young native girls pleaded guilty before a white magistrate to a charge of theft. As they were rather young to send to prison the magistrate took each offender in turn across his knee and spanked her.

"Yes," said Musicus, sadly, "I've written over a hundred popular songs; but there's one great drawback to the business."

"What's that?" asked Hardpan.

"I can't get anybody to sing 'em."—New York Journal.

A peasant who regularly attended the market in the neighboring town, on seeing the children of the orphanage walking by in procession, was heard to remark: "How strange! I have now been coming to town for the last twenty years, and those brats never get any bigger. They're just the same size as when my father was alive."—Lokal Anzeiger.

The Groom—The minister seems to think he knows more about you than I do.

The Bride—How's that?

The Groom—I gave him a ten and he handed back five of it.—New York Town Topics.

Mr. Bloohumper—How is your love affair with Miss Forkasie getting along, Spatts?

Mr. Spatts—There is complete accord between us upon one point.

"That's good."

"I told her I loved her better than myself, and she replied that she did too."—New York Journal.

Barrett Irving—Did the play have a long run?

Manager—No; but the players had a long walk.—New York Journal.

Officer—"Yis, th' Dutch an' th' Oirish do be great paaple. Shure, 'tis all th' law bizness av th' country thot's in their hands."

Dinkiespiel—"How vos dot?"

Officer—"Whoy, 'tis th' Dutch thot make th' beer, an' th' Oirish thot make th' arrists, do yez moind "—Judge.

While the little boys of Princess Henry of Battenberg and tiny Prince Edward of York were playing one day in one of the palace courtyards, the Prince of Wales noticed that one and all omitted to return a sentry's salute. His Royal Highness immediately called the children to order, and sent them back to the soldier to remedy the omission.—New York World.

Many of the convicts in French prisons are paid for their labor, and earn about one shilling and five pence a day. Half of this they are allowed to spend for extra food, postage, etc., and the rest is saved, to be given to them on their discharge.

Customer—You know that prescription you filled for me yesterday, I want a copy of it.

Druggist—I guess you'll have to get it from the doctor. I never could read his handwriting.—Life.

A shallow man may always see the face of a fool by looking into a deep well.

Gold loses its shine when it is got by guilt.

A giant among giants is not aware of his own size.

The best safe for your money is a prudent wife.

GOV. WOLCOTT'S INAUGURAL

To the Great and General Court, Outlining Needed Legislation.

State Debt Increasing—Street Railways—Taxation Again Considered—Changes in the Militia—Metropolitan Affairs—No Mention of Labor Matters or Business Depression.

Members of the General Court of Massachusetts:

The year which has just closed has been one of tranquil and orderly administration of the affairs of the commonwealth. If it has not been one of great prosperity, it has at least been without serious calamity. While, however, it has not been marked by occurrences of a startling or unexpected character, it has yet witnessed events of a nature calculated to stimulate patriotism, and to strengthen those sentiments of deep gratitude and veneration towards the founders of the republic which are a precious heritage from the past. The commonwealth was officially represented at the impressive pageant which attended the dedication of the Grant monument in the city of New York, and also at the interesting exposition which commemorated the centennial anniversary of the admission into the Union of the state of Tennessee. On the 4th day of March official and ceremonial notice was taken of the inauguration 100 years ago of the first president given by the commonwealth to the nation. In May the delivery into the custody of the commonwealth, through an act of generous international courtesy on the part of Great Britain, of the priceless manuscript history of the Plymouth plantation by Governor William Bradford, was made the occasion of services in this chamber which expressed the appreciative gratitude with which the gift was received by the people of Massachusetts. Later in the same month the commonwealth took part in the solemn services attending the unveiling of the beautiful monument on Boston common, facing the State House, which for all time will commemorate the valor of the Fifty-fourth regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and of its heroic commander. In the autumn the return to Boston harbor of the old frigate Constitution, the most famous vessel of the navy of the United States, on the 100th anniversary of her launching, was fittingly celebrated by a military and naval display and by the eloquent rehearsal of her victories. Such acts of commemoration speak to the heart of our people, and quicken the pulse of loyalty to the nation's honor.

The improved condition which was noted at the beginning of the year has been maintained in many branches of business, and there is reason to believe that it will become more general during the present year, but the great manufacturing interests of Massachusetts are not yet restored to a footing of assured prosperity. Until this be the case the rewards both of labor and of capital will continue uncertain, and final and complete recovery from the long period of business depression and loss through which we have passed will be delayed. Under these circumstances the practice of rigid economy in both private and public expenditure is still the enforced lesson of the time, and the paramount duty of the commonwealth as well as of the individual citizen.

I shall mention later a limited number of matters of importance which this session of the legislature will be called upon to consider, referring you for more complete information to the reports of the several departments. But the experience of another year has served to strengthen my opinion of the lack of adequate public necessity for a considerable portion of the legislation yearly enacted. I trust that a generous share of your watchfulness for the public good may be devoted to the defeat of unnecessary legislation, in support of which there is no general public demand and no clear justification.

The closing hours of a legislative session are a time of great strain and embarrassment to the executive. There are annually presented to him for executive approval, during the final night of the session, a large number of bills, including often some of the most complex and difficult bills which the session has produced, action upon which has been delayed by the legislature, owing in some cases, perhaps, to their inability to deal with them at an earlier date; and yet the executive is expected to pass final judgment upon the merits of many such in a single night; the only alternative left him being to keep the legislature in session, after they have no further business to occupy them, up to the constitutional limit of time allowed him for the examination of bills. Nor in many of the most difficult cases is it possible for the executive, by keeping informed in advance of the bills which are likely to be laid before him, to be prepared to act upon them without delay. Many of those to which he may have given the most careful study are rejected on their final passage, while upon others are engrafted so many and such important amendments as to change entirely their purport and the correlation of their parts. I ask that, as the session nears its close, you will extend to the executive the consideration of endeavoring not to impose upon him duties which it is well-nigh impossible for him rightly to perform.

STATE DEBT.

The following figures show the recent rapid increase of the state debt.

Net debt Jan. 1, 1895	$4,377,603.19
Net debt Jan. 1, 1896	6,110,380.10
Net debt Jan. 1, 1897	10,766,848.02
Net debt Jan. 1, 1898	12,462,378.82

In this statement the net debt signifies the net direct funded debt of the commonwealth, after deduction from the gross debt of the several sinking funds in the hands of the treasurer, and also of the contingent debt, the latter being the amount of indebtedness incurred by the commonwealth in behalf of certain cities and towns, and included in its gross debt, but which will ultimately be repaid to the commonwealth by the municipalities which are the real debtors. The purposes for which the sums included in the contingent debt were expended are indicated by the titles of the several loans, —metropolitan sewerage, metropolitan parks and metropolitan water. The very large expenditure in which the commonwealth thus acts as disbursing agent for the so-called metropolitan district was made necessary by the increasing population of this area and by a due regard to the health and comfort of the inhabitants, but the burden of its gradual payment has hardly yet begun to be borne by those who are to reap the benefit of it.

The great increase in the net debt above indicated is chiefly accounted for by the following items: purchase of land and construction of the State House extension, including the land bounded by Hancock, Derne, Bowdoin, Beacon and Mt. Vernon streets; restoration of the Bulfinch State House; abolition of grade crossings; improvement of Boston harbor; state highways; and the construction of the Medfield Insane asylum and of the two institutions for consumptives and dipsomaniacs. It may be difficult to single out any part of this expenditure as unnecessary or unwise, and yet in the aggregate it has resulted in increasing nearly three-fold the net debt of the commonwealth in the brief term of three years. This result cannot be regarded with indifference. A more healthful condition of the body politic is indicated when the debt of state, city or town is in process of gradual extinction rather than of rapid increase. Increase of debt means increase of burden, and of its added weight each one is compelled directly or indirectly to bear his share. Beyond the continued prosecution of enterprises already begun by the commonwealth, I trust that in the immediate future your honorable bodies may decline to add to the existing debt of the state, and that you may scrutinize with the utmost care, and with a deliberate purpose to confine within reasonable limits, all expenditures of whatever nature which you may be invited to make. Liberality easily passes into extravagance, and this the people of the commonwealth will not lightly condone.

A considerable portion of the annual legislation of this commonwealth consists of acts permitting cities and towns for various purposes to exceed the limit of indebtedness fixed by statute. Here, too, in the absence of general legislation on the subject, which is much to be desired, I think that a more stringent scrutiny of such petitions and a less easy compliance with them than has sometimes been accorded in the past would prove a healthful check upon a practice of increasing frequency, and in many cases of doubtful expediency.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

It has ever been the policy of the commonwealth to make liberal provision for the relief of the poor and unfortunate and for the custody and reformation of the vicious. The results of this policy have been in the main highly creditable to the enlightened humanity of her legislation. The charitable, penal and reformatory institutions under the immediate control of the commonwealth are generally well administered. Yet, if we would preserve for Massachusetts the high rank among her sister states which has heretofore been accorded her in this important department of responsibility and expenditure, those who are entrusted with the duty of legislation should be prepared at all times to accord a generous measure of their time and thought to such proposed changes in either system or method as may bear the promise of substantial improvement. The report of the commission authorized by chapter 60 of the resolves of 1896 was laid before the legislature of 1897 in its completed form at a somewhat late date in the session, and was found to contain so many and such important recommendations that your predecessors, wisely determining that action should not be hastily taken, referred the final consideration of the report to the present general court.

By the discussion of the report of the commision which was had at the time of its presentation, as well as by statements which have been made to me since, I am led to believe that the weight of opinion among those most fully acquainted with the subject is in favor of final state control of all the pauper insane and of all offenders against the laws of the commonwealth. It is claimed and I think with reason that such state control would result in more complete classification, in greater and more enlightened uniformity of treatment and in better opportunity for industrial employment than are possible under the present varying methods of municipal and county control. The board of lunacy and charity now has supervision over the insane wards of the commonwealth as well as over its charitable institutions and interests. These two functions are not closely related in their nature, and both are constantly increasing in extent and in complexity of development. However faithful the members of this board may be in the performance of their two-fold duties, it is believed by many that better results would be obtained by a separation of these diverse functions, to the end that each of these departments may receive the exclusive attention of those best fitted by interest and experience to arrive at the wisest solution of its many problems. In the above recommendations of the commission I concur, and I further commend to your careful consideration the other suggestions contained in their report.

In many respects the most important department of charitable work is that which deals with the young. With many other classes of the dependent and unfortunate, whether their condition is due to inheritance, vice or to mischance, the problem presented is simply how best to provide for their humane custody and control until death shall bring relief; but with children, even those who begin life under adverse circumstances, the problem is at once more difficult and hopeful. In the interest both of humanity of a wise economy, special effort should be made to render as favorable as possible the opportunities for growth into worthy manhood which the state extends to the children committed to its charge.

The duties of direct administration and of critical supervision are distinct in theory, and are merged in practice only in the case of certain minor wards of the state, of a very limited number of pauper insane and of Indians who have not acquired settlements in any town in the commonwealth. The two latter classes are insignificant in numbers, and are not rapidly increasing. But the first class referred to, consisting of nearly 2000 dependent and neglected children and juvenile offenders, seems to furnish an important exception to the general policy of the commonwealth and you are asked to consider whether it is wise that it should continue.

The state prison at Charlestown, the Massachusetts reformatory and the reformatory prison for women continue to show the results of wise and humane administration as well as of excellent busines management. The state prison is now overcrowded with inmates, and provision will have to be made at an early day for increased numbers. On the occasion, during the past year, of a desperate attempt to break out of this prison, the conduct both of officers and prisoners was such as to reflect credit upon the discipline of the institution. Humanity and experience alike insist upon the moral and physical importance of the steady industrial employment of all able-bodied prisoners. In consequence of recent legislation, certain changes in the prison industries went into effect on the first day of the current month, and these changes will probably make necessary larger appropriations than heretofore for the maintenance of these industies. It is probable that there may be an increase in the manufacture of goods for use in the public institutions of the commonwealth, and, in order to carry out the purpose of the legislature, it may be wise to make compulsory the purchase of such goods by the institutions.

STREET RAILWAYS.

In my address to the legislature in January last I referred to the need of further legislation to define and regulate the mutual relations existing between street railway corporations and the municipalities which are the grantors of the rights to occupy and use the public ways for the transportation of passengers. The great and increasing importance and complexity of these relations led your predecessors to provide for the appointment of a committee to investigate the subject in its various aspects and to report their conclusions thereon to the present legislature. It is important that a wise and equitable solution of this problem should be early reached, as present legislation on this subject is not in a satisfactory condition; and the recommendations of the committe will, I feel assured, receive your careful consideration.

One of the most important measures passed by the legislature of 1897 was the "act to promote rapid transit in the city of Boston and vicinity." The petitioners for this legislation were men who, through the control of large means and by the possession of great business experience, were well fitted to prosecute an extensive and costly enterprise, which gave promise of overcoming, in part at least, the difficulties which in Boston have made rapid transit so tardy of realization. It may be safely affirmed that the feeling was general in favor of granting the prayer of the petitioners, and thus enabling them to carry into execution their elaborate plans of construction; provided, in bestowing so important a franchise the rights and interests both present and prospective of the public should be safely guarded. With this purpose many important modifications of the bill as first presented were made by the legislature, some of them immediately before its final passage, to meet objections raised by the executive, and as so amended the bill received my approval. This was given not without hesitation, but in confident reliance that the discretion entrusted by the bill to the board of railroad commissioners to pass judgment upon certain points necessarily left undetermined therein would be so exercised as to be consistent with the public interests and in accord with public policy. By the recent decisions of the board upon the West End railway lease this reliance is shown not to have been misplaced. The commissioners, in my opinion, have treated the difficult questions submitted to them with ability and with a single eye to the public welfare. Such action justifies the well settled policy of the commonwealth in granting large powers to corporations exercising their franchise under authority of the commonwealth, to leave to the several commissions the decision of certain details, relying upon them to exercise with wisdom and fearlessness that supervision which the public interests require.

The section of the subway extending from the western entrance in the public garden to Park street and that from the southern entrance on Shawmut avenue to the corner of Boyston and Tremont streets have now been in operation for several months. It is gratifying to note the fact that they have already proved of great advantage in promoting the rapid transit of passengers and in relieving the congestion of traffic on adjacent streets. Another year will witness the completion of the subway from Park street to the vicinity of the union station on Causeway street, and the full benefit of this great work in removing the burden of street car traffic from certain of our principal streets will, it is confidently expected, be then realized.

TAXATION.

The commission on taxation, of whose difficult and important labors mention was made in my inaugural address of last year, have made their report. It will demand your studious and considerate attention. I deemed it to be my duty, in making up this commission, to appoint upon it men who should represent different interests and occupations, and who might be expected to approach the subject with open minds, rather than to confine my selection to any particular occupation, or to those who had publicly announced the views they had already formed on the subject. The hope that a commission so constituted might, upon study of facts and discussion of opinions, agree upon one set of conclusions, has not been fully realized. It was, perhaps, inevitable, and is hardly to be regretted, that there should be more than one report, ably presenting the widely divergent views which prevail on this important topic. It is to be noted, however, that no one of these reports is content with existing legislation. If your wisdom shall be able to contrive such changes in the system or methods of taxation as shall secure greater simplicity and equality of incidence, and to enact a just law which shall be easy to execute and difficult to evade, you will have done much to promote the welfare of our citizens and the prosperity of our commercial and industrial interests. The subject is one of great difficulty, and no solution in accordance with equal and exact justice can be hoped for unless its discussion is approached with minds free from the bias of personal and selfish interest, and eager only to advance the common weal.

The constitution of the commonwealth gives power to the general court to impose proportional and reasonable taxes. This fundamental principle should be maintained. Rich and poor alike should bear their proportion of the public burdens. There should be no discrimination against the householder and the man of business. The spirit of the legislation of Massachusetts is to accord equal rights and privileges and to impose equal burdens upon all.

INSURANCE.

It has long been the policy of the commonwealth to provide for the protection and security of those holding contracts of insurance by statutory regulation and official supervision, not only of companies chartered under its laws but also of foreign companies authorized to carry on their business within our borders. A large portion of the holders of insurance policies, especially those providing for the payment of a benefit to the family of the insured after his death, are persons of moderate fortune and without the means of knowing the condition of the companies in which they insure. To such and to all other policy holders as well, the commonwealth has held out the assurance that the companies under its supervision and control should be honestly and prudently managed. This assurance has been of great benefit to our citizens in a matter of grave concern to them, has given our companies a high standing in other states, and added to the reputation of Massachusetts as a conservative and well-governed commonwealth.

The collapse, however, within the past year, of two of the largest assessment insurance companies has been a severe blow to the feeling of security on the part of holders of life insurance policies and to the good name of the commonwealth as well. Whether the cause of these failures has been due to mismanagement by those in charge of the business of the companies, to the lack of adequate supervision and failure to give due warning of danger on the part of officers of the commonwealth, or to the system under which the business was permitted to be carried on under our laws, it cannot be denied that the reputation of the commonwealth for wise and effective insurance legislation has suffered.

Most of the mischief has probably been done; but the lesson which these failures teach should not be lost. If by more stringent legislation, correcting whatever is loose and ineffective in existing statutes, a repetition of the recent disasters can be prevented, it is due to our citizens and to the commonwealth that such legislation be enacted. I invite your careful attention to this important subject.

In this connection I ask you also to consider whether further legislation is needed looking to the security of the business of fidelity insurance. This form of insurance has greatly increased within the past few years. A considerable proportion of the bonds given to probate courts, and by public officers as well as by officers of private corporations, is secured by fidelity insurance companies. If these companies are sound and are conducted on safe principles, bonds so secured may afford a stronger protection than is given by the ordinary method of personal sureties. But liability under these contracts has for the most part not yet accrued, and when it does accrue protective legislation may be too late. In view of the growth and increasing importance of this class of insurance, I recommend a careful examination of the laws purporting to secure those who may have rights under such contracts.

EDUCATION.

Of the total number of children who attend school in this commonwealth, more than 86 per cent. attend the public schools, the remaining 14 per cent. being taught in private schools. The proportion of pupils who pass on to the high schools is increasing, and the pay of teachers, as well as the total amount expended for the support of the school system, is greater than in previous years. The state wisely lends its assistance where help is needed in meeting the advanced requirements imposed by legislation, and this assistance is so given as to stimulate rather than to supersede local effort. During the past year three new normal schools have been opened, and the number in attendance has greatly increased, in spite of more rigid requirements for admission.

The nautical training school has had a successful year, and the public appreciation of the value of the training it furnishes is shown not only by the success of its graduates in obtaining employment, but also by an increase in the number of applications for admission, permitting a greater care in the selection of its cadets than has been possible heretofore.

In the textile school at Lowell the commonwealth has inaugurated with marked promise of success an experiment which is likely to prove of much importance to the future maintenance of the manufacturing supremacy of Massachusetts, which will be found to depend more largely than heretofore upon the ability of its people to produce the finer qualities of goods, which in texture and design require training and skill for their manufacture.

THE MILITIA.

Certain changes in the law affecting the militia of the commonwealth, enacted at the last session of the legislature, have gone into effect, and in compliance therewith Brigadiers General Peach and Bridges, after many years of faithful service, have been placed on the retired list and their successors duly elected. The First regiment of infantry has been changed into the First regiment of heavy artillery, and will thus constitute a coast defense reserve force which will add greatly to the security of our coast line and to the defenses of Boston harbor. The reports upon the various branches of the state militia, made by the inspector general of this commonwealth, as well as by Colonel Kline, the officer of the regular army detailed for that purpose by the United States government, while not free from the degree of criticism which shows close observation and honest expression, speak in high terms of commendation of the personnel, discipline and general zeal and efficiency which characterize the service. I believe that this commendation is deserved, but no effort should be relaxed either in the quarters of the officers or in the tents of the privates to stimulate still further that spirit of earnest enthusiasm and zealous emulation which refuses to rest satisfied while improvement is possible. An orderly and well disciplined militia is capable of being an excellent school of instruction in many of the virtues which characterize the best type of citizenship.

BOSTON HARBOR.

The much-needed improvements in Boston harbor, demanded by the importance of the commercial interests of the port, have been forwarded during the year through both national and state agencies.

The main ship channel at the entrance to the harbor has been freed from rocks and shoals, so that there is now a uniform depth of 27 feet at mean low water, with a width of 1000 feet as far up as the Narrows. Under a contract with the federal government to continue the same width and depth of channel up to the city, the work of dredging is now going on, and will probably result during the coming season in the completion of a channel of like dimensions to President's Roads.

An examination of the proposed new ship channel through Broad sound has been made, and it is expected that congress will be asked during the coming session for an appropriation sufficient for the excavation of a channel by this route 1200 feet wide and 30 feet deep at mean low water.

Boston has suffered in the past from the lack of a free and deep waterway for large vessels approaching her wharves. It has been a serious obstacle to the due expansion of her shipping interests, from the burden of which relief should not be longer delayed.

With the view of providing for the future still greater facilities for the commerce of the port, the legislature of last year authorized the expenditure of a large sum to secure public ownership and control of certain portions of the foreshore of Boston harbor, and for the construction of a pier and dock on the commonwealth's flats at South Boston. A contract for the foundations and core of this pier has been made by the harbor and land commissioners, which it is expected will secure its completion and readiness for service before the contemplated improvements above referred to in the ship channel shall be fully carried out. Owing to the dislodgment of many industries and business firms through the location of the southern union station, the attention of investors and business men has been turned in larger measure than heretofore to the undeveloped property of the commonwealth at South Boston, and to the increased use of the wharf properties of South bay.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY COMMISSION.

Provision was last year made by the legislature for the relocation, under the direction of the topographical survey commission, of the boundary lines between this commonwealth and the adjoining states of New York and Rhode Island. The surveys for these lines, which have been made at the joint expense of the states bordering upon them, have clearly demonstrated the necessity of the work, owing to the obliteration of former landmarks and the uncertainty of former lines. It is probable that the boundary line between Massachusetts and Connecticut will for like reasons require early attention.

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD.

The great constructive work committed to this board has been prosecuted with vigor and has made substantial progress during the past year. The tunnel, two miles in length, making the beginning of the aqueduct which is to connect the Nashua river at Clinton with the Sudbury water system of the city of Boston, has been completed, and the remainder of the aqueduct, with the open waterway, nine miles in length, has been so far finished that water can now be conveyed through it to the Southboro reservoir. This large reservoir, covering an area of two square miles, and already connected with the Boston water system, is so far completed as to be now collecting and storing the waters of its own watershed. The main supply pipes, generally 4 feet in diameter, have been laid through the greater part of the metropolitan water district. A large additional water supply is therefore already assured, and it is believed that reason for apprehension of any serious trouble in the near future from a light rainfall no longer exists. The building of the dam and reservoir at Clinton and the other work connected with this great undertaking will require several years for completion. It is interesting to note that with increasing population certain municipalities within the 10-mile radius, but not originally included in the municipal water district, are already showing a desire to be admitted to share the benefits of the new water supply. The commonwealth will finally be fully reimbursed for its great expenditure, and the several municipalities will obtain an abundant supply of pure water at a less expense than if each were forced to construct independent works.

STATE HIGHWAYS.

The first appropriation for the construction of state highways was made in 1894, and amounted to $300,000. The appropriations since then have been as follows: In 1895, $400,000; in 1896, $600,000; and in 1897, $800,000—of which last sum, however, not more than $600,000 was to be paid from the state treasury during the year 1897. As 75 per cent of this expenditure is borne by the commonwealth, the several counties benefited repaying to the commonwealth 25 per cent of the amount expended, it will be seen how large a sum in the annual state budget is paid for this purpose. The cost of maintenance and repair is not yet a matter of large moment, but with every year this item must increase, and under existing legislation this, too, is to be borne by the commonwealth. It may fairly be considered whether legislation prescribing after some future date a uniform width of tire for the wheels of all vehicles carrying heavy loads would not tend to diminish the great cost of maintaing highways, alike to the commonwealth and to cities and towns.

CAPE COD CANAL.

The first charter for the construction of a ship canal across Cape Cod was granted in 1870. Since then six other companies have been incorporated for a like purpose, and many acts have been passed extending the time to one or another of these seven companies for the beginning or completion of the work contemplated by their acts of incorporation. Among the incorporators have been many men of acknowledged enterprise and substance, considerable sums of money have been spent, and yet the work is not only unaccomplished, but may be almost said not yet to have begun. It would appear to be a safe inference from these facts that, after the careful study of competent experts and engineers, the project is found not to promise reasonable financial returns with sufficient certainty to induce the investment of the large amount of private capital needed for its completion.

During these many years a cloud has rested upon all titles to real estate in the vicinity of the proposed route of the canal. I think it is time that this uncertainty should end, and that the legislature should recognize the improbability of the construction of the work by private enterprise during the lifetime of the present generation.

There can be no doubt, however, of the value to the comercial interests of the commonwealth of a canal across the cape, and a plan will be laid before your honorable bodies for the use in its construction of the labor of certain classes of prisoners, under such conditions as shall secure their humane treatment and safe custody. The application of prison labor to public works of general utility is not an untried experiment, and merits your careful consideration.

STATE HOUSE.

The work of preserving, restoring and rendering practically fireproof the so-called Bulfinch State House, provided for by chapter 531, acts of 1896, for which the sum of $375,000 was therein appropriated, is substantially completed. From this appropriation, for purposes not originally intended to be included therein, there will have been expended in furnishing the sum of about $75,000, and in rebuilding in granite the front terrace and steps and in reconstructing the terrace wall on Mt. Vernon street the further sum of about $36,000. In spite of these large additional expenditures, it is expected that a substantial part of the original appropriation will remain unexpended. In my judgment, this work, decreed by the legislature of 1895, has fully justified itself, not only as an example of wise economy, but also as preserving for future generations an historic structure, valued by the people of the commonwealth because of its associations and because of its architectural interest.

The governor and council are now occupying their former rooms in the westerly portion of the front, and the former chamber of the house of representatives affords spacious and dignified quarters for the senate. The old senate chamber in all its original beauty of form and dimensions, remains at the disposal of the senate, and additional space has been assigned to the speaker and to the clerk of the house of representatives.

It is an interesting historical fact which your honorable bodies may deem worthy of commemorative notice, that the state government thus resumes the occupancy of this stately building in the month which marks the lapse of a century from its first use as the State House of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The quarters in memorial hall, provided for the temporary occupancy of the senate, having been released from this use, work upon memorial hall will now be continued as rapidly as due regard to its importance and character will permit.

INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT PARIS.

An act of the congress of the United States, approved July, 1897, contains the following provisions:

"That the invitation of the republic of France to take part in an exposition of works of art and the products of manufactures and agriculture of all nations, to be held in Paris, commencing the 15th day of April and closing the 5th day of November, 1900, is accepted; and the governors of the several states and territories be, and are hereby, requested to invite the people of their respective states and territories to make a proper representation of the productions of our industry and of the natural resources of the country, and to take such further measures as may be necessary in order to secure to their respective states and and territories the advantage to be derived from this beneficent undertaking."

In this great exposition, which will without doubt be one of the memorable events of the closing year of the 19th century, it seems proper that the commonwealth of Massachusetts should be represented in a manner befitting its material and industrial importance, and I ask you to make such provision to this end as you may deem reasonable and adequate.

UNIFORMITY OF LEGISLATION.

On many subjects the lack of uniformity of legislation in the several states causes little practical inconvenience, and it is probable that any attempt to secure such uniformity would prove futile, owing to the deep-seated differences of theory and experience which find expression in the legislation of states representing widely differing interests and conditions. But in a limited range of subjects, especially those concerning the law merchant, it is the opinion of many jurists of distinction that substantial uniformity of legislation by the several states is not only desirable but becomes possible of enactment, as the greater certainty which would thence result in business transactions, conducted between citizens of different states, is more generally realized. A draft of a proposed act on negotiable instruments will be submitted to you by the Massachusetts board of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation, which has been approved at a conference of similar boards of commissioners representing many of the states, and which has already become the law in several states through action of the legislature.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives: We enter together upon the responsible and honorable duties which have been intrusted to our hands by the people of Massachusetts. They are a people who have learned from the past history of the commonwealth to demand a high standard of capacity and integrity of those to whom they commit their interests. May we show ourselves not unworthy of their confidence. May whatever legislation is enacted be for the common good of all. May the humblest and the most powerful petitioner alike depend for success upon the justice of his cause, and upon that alone. May no unworthy influence, born of selfishness or greed, in whatsoever specious guise, dare approach these halls of legislation. May private interest be held ever subordinate to the public welfare. May reason prevail over passion and prejudice, and the voice of the sophist or of the demagogue, if such be raised, be powerless to mislead. In these days, when legislatures are subjected to criticism and disparagement, not always without cause, may Massachusetts present the spectacle of a legislature vigilant, fearless and wise, which shall be truly representative of the best thought and highest aspiration of an intelligent, patriotic and progressive people. So shall we be instruments to perpetuate the honor and fame of the commonwealth, and to transmit unimpaired the heritage we have received from our fathers.

HUNTER BALTIMORE RYE

FOR CLUB, FAMILY and MEDICINAL USE.

10 YEARS OLD.

The Best Whiskey In America

Endorsed by Leading Physicians.

To ladies obliged to use a stimulant it is recommended because of its

Absolute Purity, Gentle Mellowness and Great Age.

E. A. McQuade, Local Agent.

MANLY VIGOR

Mental Strength, Vitality, Manhood, given to weak, impotent men, by using the old DR. HALLOCK Wonderful Electric Pills. Complete despondency and mental forboding disappear at once. The effects of these Pills are felt in a few days by the delicate organism of men. The whole body responds with glow of health. The mind becomes more active than ever. Flabby nerves give way to nerves of steel. Manly vigor restored in men who have spun out the thread of life too fast, or been guilty of youthful indiscretions. Drains and slight losses stop at once.

MEN ABOUT TO MARRY.

Should take a few boxes of these famous Pills and thus fortify themselves and strengthen their nerves. The Pills are carefully COMPOUNDED and so accurately adjusted that they "hit the mark every time," and yet will not harm the most delicate organism. We have employed the Pills in our private practice for over 40 years and always with successful results. Age no barrier.

A package of Pills, together with Medical Book and special directions sent sealed, on receipt of $1.

Our Institute was founded in 1858. As to our reliability and professional standing, we refer to any of the Boston papers, banks or express companies. WE ARE THE OLDEST INSTITUTION OF ITS KIND IN THE WORLD. Consultation may be had and advice given free of charge by the greatest living experts and specialists on Men's Diseases.

BOOK FOR MEN FREE.

Our grand Medical Book, "A Private Conversation with Men," and a list of questions sent (sealed) for the asking. Book describes sexual anatomy of men, and tells about men's diseases in plain language. You will be a better man for reading this book. It is almost inspired, written by the old Doctor himself. Send for it today—now, for you may not see this advertisement again. HALLOCK MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 110 Court Street, Boston, Mass.

HEADACHE

Can be Cured by Using

DR. KINGFORD'S

HEADACHE POWDERS

If you take one of Dr. Kingford's Headache Powders when you feel a headache coming on you need not suffer. Dr. Kingford's Headache Powders have cured when others fail. Be sure to get Dr. Kingford's Headache Powders for they are the best.

For Sale at

GOODALE'S DRUG STORE,

217 Central St., Lowell.

For New Year's Gifts

You can buy a nice piece of Solid Silver Table Ware.

A beautiful Watch.

A Fine Diamond. (perfect.)

An Elegant Pocketbook. At

LEGAULT & CO.,

Jewellers and Opticians.

70 Central St., Cor. Prescott.

DR. KELLEY'S SURGEON DENTIST.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Eastern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 45	8 50	6 00	§7 07
6 56	7 40	6 25	7 48
6 59	7 51	6 40	§7 35
‖7 14	8 02	7 55	9 10
*7 20	8 15	*8 30	§9 10
*7 28	8 15	*9 03	§9 58
7 38	8 50	9 10	§10 25
7 45	8 37	10 17	11 33
*8 00	9 40	10 45	11 06
8 15	10 35	11 30	§12 07
9 40	10 40	12 00	§12 20
11 00	12 04	*1 00	§1 34
§11 47	12 23	2 00	3 01
§12 15	1 05	*3 00	§3 35
1 40	2 50	3 47	5 03
3 00	4 25	4 14	§5 31
*§3 23	4 35	*5 00	6 45
4 25	5 30	5 31	6 35
§5 23	6 15	5 47	6 57
5 44	7 10	6 14	7 30
*§5 22	7 05	*7 30	§8 03
*§7 40	8 20	*8 00	§8 58
		10 15	§11 22
		11 30	12 23

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 30	8 03	7 30	8 33
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
8 23	10 30	10 23	11 48
10 53	12 02	11 53	1 04
12 05	1 37	2 15	3 18
12 45	1 58	3 40	4 05
2 30	3 44	4 25	5 45
3 20	4 23	5 01	6 30
4 05	5 23	6 01	7 13
5 10	6 42	6 35	7 48
6 15	7 20	9 10	10 37
7 00	8 00	11 15	‖12 51
9 25	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

8 15	9 27	8 00	9 17
12 05	1 26	11 45	12 53
4 15	5 28	6 00	6 15
5 30	6 55	7 00	8 22
7 25	8 45		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

§From Middlesex St station only.

‖ Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Sunday Trains.

‖7 20	8 19	9 15	§3 05
§7 28	8 15	9 00	§10 07
8 45	9 50	1 00	§1 37
§9 19	10 10	5 00	§5 50
§4 25	5 32	7 35	§8 11
§5 56	7 00	8 00	§8 58
		9 00	10 05

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NINETY CENTS

Buys the best mantle gas burner in the city at J. H. Barry's, 493 Market street.

SLEDS GIVEN AWAY WITH TEA.

We are giving with a pound of our high-grade 60-cent Tea a sled. Be sure and get one. Dickson Bros., the big tea dealers, 68 Merrimack St.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND DRAFTS

Sold on the Cunard, White Star, American, Dominion, Anchor, Allan, Red Star, French and German lines, sailing from Boston and New York to Liverpool and Queenstown. Money sent to Ireland, England and all parts of the world. Canada bills bought at Murphy's Steamship Agency, 18 Appleton street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Elegant rubber tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson St. Telephone, 439-4.

PURN WILSON'S COAL.

Coal that will burn! You want some? W. E. Livingston, 16 Thorndike street, sells it.

The work of putting on a new roof on the Irvine block on Middle street, is going on.

A trial of Rourke & Sullivan's coal will insure satisfaction. Telephone, 713-2. Prompt delivery.

Fifty dress suits to let. All this year's styles, at D. A. Cavanaugh's, cor. Middle and Central streets.

The best watch, clock, and jewelry repairing in the city. The lowest prices. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

D. S. O'Brien, manager of the Merrimack Clothing company and Humphrey O'Sullivan are in New York on business.

There is no happier man in town these days than Daniel Gage. He can almost see his ice crop grow. He will soon commence to cut and house it.

State Deputy Mrs. Helen DeCamp of Worcester conducted the installation of officers recently elected by Lady Franklin Council, Daughters of Liberty, last night. She had as her assistants Mrs. Joseph Styles and Mrs. William Landers.

GEN. BUTLER VET. FIREMEN.

At the annual meeting of the General Butler Veteran Firemen's association, last evening the following officers were elected: President, Ruel S. Britton; recording secretary, J. R. Burns; financial secretary, Philip McNulty; treasurer, W. W. Murphy; foreman of engine, Ruel S. Britton.

OFFICERS INSTALLED.

The officers of Post 42, G.A.R., and the Women's Relief Corp were installed last evening.

Past Commander W. H. I. Hayes installed Commander George E. McIntire and the other officers of the post and President E. J. Ober and the other corp officers were installed by Mrs. Sarah E. Fuller of Medford, assisted by Mrs. Dorcas Lyman of that town

HIGHLAND SCHOOL CLOSED

BECAUSE OF THE COLD AND DEFECTIVE HEATERS.

And now it's the Highland school that is suffering because of the failure of its heating system to warm up the rooms. Yesterday some of the rooms were dismissed, owing to the cold.

Supt. Bray and the Fuller & Warren company were notified and the agent came up in the afternoon to look into the matter. He claimed that the only trouble was in the air draft over the top of the furnace. Between the top of the furnace and the brickwork there is a galvanized plate draft which is set too close to the furnace. This will have to be enlarged to admit more air. The agent did not see how anything could be done before Saturday, as there will have to be time for the furnace to cool.

Mr. Morey, the master of the school, says there was plenty of fire and air but the heat did not come. Wednesday the school was running all right as the weather was so much milder.

At the lands and buildings office it was stated that the four rooms in the annex are the only rooms heated by the Fuller & Warren system. The rest have the old steam system.

WORKINGMEN AND MECHANICS, THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

For sale, cheap, on easy terms, located on D street, near the Shaw Stocking company, on high and dry land, with good, sewerage, convenient to schools, churches, and two lines of street cars, piped for gas and water; five cottage houses and one two-tenement house. These houses have all modern improvements and are suitably arranged for families. Part of these houses have just been completed and the rest will be finished, ready for occupancy in a very short time.

Terms liberal. A small amount down and the balance can be paid in monthly installments.

Anyone desiring to go through these houses and inquire terms and prices, call on J. W. Bennett, the owner, at 561 Middlesex street.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

La Grippe Cured

This modern malady has become dreaded not more for its direct fatality than for the weakness of body and mind it leaves behind it. Prolonged debility, permanent prostration, melancholy, and suicide mark the path of La Grippe. For this disease there is no remedy superior to Dr. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"My wife and five children were taken with la grippe, while the disease was so widely prevalent. I treated them with Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and before using quite two bottles my family was restored to health. I know of several obstinate cases of the same complaint which were also cured by this remedy. I consider it the best to be had for all throat and lung disorders."—J. PARMINTER, Paulette, Miss.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is put up in half size bottles at half price—50 cents.

MATRIMONIAL.

In the presence of immediate friends of the contracting parties, Mr. Charles E. Montgomery of Marblehead and Miss Charlotte Blake of this city, were united in marriage last evening at 6 o'clock at the residence of Mr. S. H. Harvey, No. 23 Coral street by Rev. George F. Kengott. The bride was beautifully gowned in white and wore a veil. A reception followed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery will be at home after March 1 at No. 23 Coral street.

FLAHERTY-ROARKE.

Thomas Flaherty and Miss Nora Rourke were united in marriage yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at St. Peter's parochial residence. Miss Susie Roark was the bridesmaid and Thomas F. Spellman was best man. After the ceremony the young couple met friends and relatives at their new home in High street.

FINNEGAN—MURPHY.

A very pretty wedding was that of Mr. John Finnegan, the well known and popular usher at Music Hall, and Miss Maude Murphy, an estimable young resident of Summer street, which occurred yesterday afternoon. The ceremony occurred at St. Peter's parochial residence, the happy couple being especially favored, for theirs was the first marriage to be performed by Rev. Fr. Mullen, the recently ordained curate of St. Peter's. The bride, who is a comely brunette was charmingly gowned in white organdie over white silk. She was attended by Miss Emma Evans, who wore white dotted Swiss muslin. The best man was Mr. William Finnegan, a brother of the groom. After the ceremony an enjoyable reception was held at the bride's home, 47 Summer street, at which many friends tendered their best wishes. The young couple were the recipients of many beautiful and costly wedding gifts. During the evening a collation was served, the following young ladies assisted on the dining room: Misses Hattie Pevey, Jennie Greeley, Belle Gordon and Miss Coddingham.

Mr. and Mrs. Finnegan departed upon a short wedding tour last evening and they will be at home after January 8.

BOWLING NEWS.

Team One took the content from Team Three in the Vesper bowling tournament last night. The score:

Team One—Swapp, 246; Goulding, 225; Whittier, 240; Cady, 214; Sherman, 202; Whiting, 210; totals, 1351.

Team Three—Hill, 241; Maker, 245; Trull, 210; Butterfield, 210; Spalding, 221; Banks, 195; totals, 1322.

In a contest with the Wamesits at the Palmer street alleys last night the Bankers found themselves outclassed. But on both sides all the scores were under 500. The score:

Wamesits—Brainard, 487; McCormick, 467; Peters, 450; Wilson, 428; Dunham, 471; totals, 2303.

Bankers—Perley, 435; Ela, 420; Murphy, 413; Lewis, 460; Smith, 390; totals, 2140.

On the Miserables alleys last night the Lowells and Young Fellows had a bowling contest with a great surprise which came when Howes made a single string of 245 and a total of 608. The Lowells won by 3 pins. The score:

Lowells—Boulger, 468; Halstead, 394; Howes, 608; McLaughlin, 481; Fullerton, 479; totals, 2430.

Young Fellows—Farrell, 453; Kelley, 507; O. Donohue, 518; D. Donohue, 453; Seede, 426; totals, 2357.

MAYOR'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Mayor Bennett has sent the following letter to the heads of departments:

Mayor's Office, Lowell, Mass.
Jan. 4, 1898.

To the heads of departments of the city of Lowell:

Gentlemen—It seems to me to be wise as well as but ordinary business prudence, that you should keep in your custody a small surplus of those goods or articles commonly used in your several departments. To do this would facilitate the work of your departments and often save delays caused by the need of some article which can be legally obtained only through the department of supplies.

You are therefore requested to anticipate your needs for at least thirty days. Make up your estimates, send to this office for approval, and forward to the chief of the supply department, who will, with reasonable despatch, honor your requisitions, and thereafter you will please make like estimates and requisitions and forward them through this office to the supply department, monthly. —J. W. Bennett, Mayor.

This will prevent the delays for trifling articles sometimes experienced during the year.

CHENEY MAY WIN.

There was a report around City Hall yesterday to the effect that Cheney will be elected to succeed Supt. Fowler at the next meeting of the aldermen. The man who circulated the report expressed his willingness to wager that Cheney will get six votes.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

VERMONT MILLS

Now Claim the Advantages of the South.

CHEAP LABOR AND NO RESTRICTIONS.

Can Make Slaves of the Operatives at Will.

There are not a great many cotton mills in Vermont but some of the largest mills that have been built in New England recently are located in that state, and the Burlington Free Press claims that the cotton manufacturers of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island need not rush off to the South. All they need to do, according to the Free Press, is to move to Vermont. That paper says: "We would respectfully invite the attention of cotton manufacturers of other New England states to the fact that they can find right here in Vermont what they regard as the advantage par excellence of the Southern cotton industries; namely, cheap labor, long hours without restriction, and freedom from legislative interference. As a matter of fact, the Vermont statutes, as revised in 1894, the latest revision, contain not a single reference to hours of labor, much less any provision of restriction as to what shall constitute a week's work or a day's work, and there is no disposition on the part of our legislature to interfere in the direction of limiting hours of labor.

"So far as the supply of labor is concerned, it is to be borne in mind that no small proportion of the labor of some of the cotton mills in southern New England is composed of French-Canadians who pass to and fro through Vermont, and a shortening of the distance to be covered would manifestly not tend to limit the supply. Western Vermont has water transportation during a considerable portion of the year, as well as good freight facilities by rail, and a considerable number of good water powers.

"In short, there is no good reason why those cotton industries that are about to be driven from Massachusetts and other New England states to the South of us, should not find an excellent field in the Green Mountain state."

To this the Hartford Times adds: "With new machinery, free water power, plenty of French-Canadian labor, and no labor laws, the Vermont cotton manufacturer is perfectly able to compete with the Southerners. But the mill owners of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island will go on for a while longer trying to make dividends without replacing their old machinery with new, which with a larger foreign market is needful to make them prosperous again."

A relapse to slavery days seems to be the only thing in the opinion of some cotton manufacturers, that will save the cotton industry. Let it die if it be unfit to live, but let all this silly rot about non-interference of legislatures and cheap labor be choked off for good.

A NEW RULE.

TO PREVENT VIOLATION OF CITY CHARTER.

The committee on accounts met yesterday afternoon and elected Alderman Goward chairman and Councilman Libby secretary. The chairman was authorized to approve bills.

On motion of Councilman Dana, the following rule was adopted and an order passed authorizing the printing of 200 of the same and that copies be mailed to all members of the City Council, and to all heads of departments, the expense to the charged to incidentals:

"To whom it may concern:

"The joint standing committee on accounts of the city of Lowell hereby give public notice that they will not pass bills contracted in violation of Section 8, Chapter 10, of the ordinances of the city of Lowell, or of Section 12, Chapter 205, of the public statutes, or of Chapter 117 of the acts of 1897."

"Officials contracting indebtedness will be expected to prove their right to draw compensation from the city by immediately bringing suit in court, that judicial interpretation may be given to Chapter 415 of the acts of 1896 to determine if above mentioned statute and ordinance have been repealed by said act."

JUMPED INTO CANAL.

MAN WITH DELIRIUM TREMENS TRIED TO SUICIDE.

Louis Desmairais, aged 44 years, living in Decatur street, while suffering from the delirium tremens, last night tried to jump into the canal near the machine shop.

John Powell saw him run along the side and jump over the fence. Powell climbed down the wall and assisted him to the walk above. The ice in the canal prevented Desmairais from getting wet.

An officer came along and arrested Desmarais. The latter raved continuously until taken to the city farm in the amublance.

MISS CUSTY ENTERTAINS.

Little Miss Grace Custy, daughter of P. J. Custy of 55 Mt. Washington street, celebrated her seventh birthday yesterday by entertaining a number of her young friends.

The house was prettily decorated for the occasion and a Christmas tree bore gifts for all present. Miss Custy also received many gifts from her young guest. Ice cream, cake, fruits, candy, etc., were served by Mrs. P. J. Custy, assisted by Mrs. Joseph Custy. The little folk present were from Miss Hardy's room in the School street school and were as follows: Misses Nellie, Mamie and Hattie McArdell, Bessie Gray, Bessie Hart, Mary Mahoney, Elizabeth Perrine, Bertha Douglass, Theresa Mullen, Clara Barnard, Marguerite Lang, Ruth Upton, Nellie Murray and Lettie McMaster. Games and songs helped to make the occasion one of much enjoyment to the young people.

THEY STOLE PORK.

Thomas Dolan and Fred Williams were arrested last night for the larceny of a loin of pork from Farnham's market on Merrimack street.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WITH THE POLICE

One Can Get Arrested Nowdays

IN MOST ANY LANGUAGE HE WISHES.

Policemen's Double Header Ball With Souvenirs.

A subscriber has suggested that the local police department would do well to have members of the force who can speak other languages than English for special work among the classes who speak languages other than English, quoting as an illustration in the case of Lieut. Rosati of the Boston police force, who has done great work for the department of the Hub in ferretting out cases in which Italians were interested.

The suggestion is a good one and the department is fairly well fixed in this respect, although it can only follow the law, no matter how much it would like to have officers representing all the different tongues. Outside of the Swedish, Greek, Polish and Armenian the department is all right.

It is very doubtful if there will ever be any Poles on the Lowell police department but then there is a possibility of the other three nationalities being represented, for there are Swedish, Armenian, and I think, Greek residents, who are naturalized citizens, speaking good English and apparently competent to pass a civil service examination.

It is undoubtedly not generally known but the police department has among its officers a clever linguist in the person of Jose V. M. Noye, a supernumerary who was recently appointed to the force. Mr. Noye, though born in Pennsylvania, is of Portuguese origin. When a small boy he went to Portugal and remained there several years. He took the civil service examination with the last crop and attained the very creditable rank of 86. He speaks fluently English, Portuguese, French and Spanish. As yet he has had no occasion to use much English, Spanish or Portuguese, but his first day in a uniform he stopped a row in French.

The department is well fixed for French talkers. First of all there's Charlie Laflamme, the poular inspector. Time was when all the French people who were unfortunate flocked to Charlie for advice. Then there's "Nap" Provencher and Eloi Brault. But they aren't the only pebbles, for "French" Mike Lenon, as he is now called, who with Darius Laporte keeps Little Canada on an even keel, can talk French very well. But there's one other and you'll get a shock when you learn that big good natured Uric Leighton is a star French scholar. It's a fact. Uric can talk French like a native and that's probably why he has been given a beat in the French district.

THE POLICEMEN'S BALL.

The next social event of general importance will be the annual ball of the Lowell Police Relief association which takes place in Associate and Mechanics Halls on Tuesday evening, January 18. It was intendend originally to have the annuall affair in Huntington Hall, but owing to the fire, it was necessary to go elsewhere. No hall in Lowell but Huntington is large enough to accommodate the crowds who help out the policemen with their worthy object and in order to accommodate year this two halls will be engaged and the American orchestras, first and second, will officiate one at each hall, while the same order of dances will go at each, making the affair a general double-header.

A feature of the dance this year is the very fine souvenir that has been gotten up by a committee consisting of Inspector Allen and Officers Hill, F. Fox, Malony, and Ryder, and which will be distributed to all ticket holders. It is undoubtedly one of the neatest dance souvenirs ever produced in Lowell. It is of 70 pages and contains a history of the department and its leaders, a chronological table of chiefs, a history of the Relief association, and excellent half tone pictures of the commissioners, clerk, Judge Hadley, Major Noyes, and every man in the department from the superintendent down to the last appointed regular patrolman. The Police Relief association pays $10 per week for 20 weeks in a year to all cases of sickness; $300 to the widow of a deceased member, and $100 to a member on the death of his wife.

FOUND A CAPE.

While Supt. Davis was walking along Westford street Tuesday evening, he picked up a lady's gossamer cape, which he found lying in the road, having evidently been dropped from a carriage or sleigh. The owner may have the same by calling at the police station and identifying the property.

WHO KNOWS HIM?

The deputy registrar of Cap Sante, County of Fontneuf, Canada, writes the following letter to the Lowell authorities:

"One Alphonse Frenette, formerly of Cap Sante, Can., is supposed to have died in the hospital at Lowell, Mass., in August, 1897, he was living in Fall River, but left since for Lowell. He has some relatives in this town and any information of his person or the date of his death would be much appreciated."

First class printing done at this office.

OFFICERS CHOSEN

By the Lowell General Hospital Aid Association.

MRS. V. I. CUMNOCK ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The Annual Report was Submitted.

The Lowell General Hospital Aid association held its annual meeting in the Board of Trade rooms yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Charles H. Allen presided and reports were submitted by the secretary, Mrs. John Faulkner and the treasurer, Mrs. J. W. B. Shaw. The following officers were elected:

President, Mrs. V. I. Cumnock; vice president, Mrs. Geo. H. Pillsbury; treasurer, Mrs. Larkin Trull; secretary, Mrs. J. A. Faulkner; auditor, Mrs. H. A. Whittier; trustees, Mrs. Thomas Talbot, Miss Lucy M. Fay.

Board of directors—First Congregational, Mrs. Mary Dunlap.

Methodist—St. Paul's M. E., Mrs. L. E. Murphy; Central M. E., Mrs. A. S. Thompson; Worthen Street, Mrs. Amasa Hamilton; Highland M. E., Mrs. W. A. Dickinson; Centralville M. E., Mrs. Le Doit E. Kimball; Primitive M. E., Mrs. R. H. Mulno; Swedish, Miss Emilie Laulin; Lutheran, Mrs. Anders Thomasson.

Universalist—First Universalist, Mrs. A. E. Sherman; Grace Universalist, Mrs. Geo. F. Penniman.

Unitarian—Mrs. E. S. Hylan.

Presbyterian—Westminster Presbyterian, Mrs. H. S. Fraser; First Presbyterian, Mrs. H. W. Derby; French Protestant, Miss Pomela Guellette; Borean Protestant, Miss Ella C. Rogers.

Trinitarian—Mrs. Edwin Nichols.

Kirk Street—Miss E. J. Knight.

High Street—Miss N. P. H. Robbins.

Eliot—Mrs. George W. Miller.

John Street—Mrs. Wm. Morey.

Pawtucketville—Mrs. C. G. Coburn.

Highland Cong.—Mrs. Henry Smith.

First Baptist—Mrs. A. G. Pollard.

Worthen Street Baptist—Mrs. Wm. H. Wiggin.

Fifth Street Baptist—Mrs. M. J. Shattuck.

Branch Street Baptist—Mrs. Q. A. Foster.

Paige Street Baptist—Mrs. Curtis Huntley.

Mt. Vernon Baptist—Mrs. J. A. Coram.

Berean Protestant —Miss Ella L. Russell.

St. Anne's Episcopal—Mrs. Addison Putnam, Jr.

St. John's Episcopal—Mrs. Thomas Mather.

St. Patrick's—Mrs. J. J Donovan.

St. Michael's—Miss Emma Cooke.

St. Peter's—Mrs. T. E. McOwen.

Immaculate Conception—Mrs. Philip Haggerty.

Sacred Heart—Mrs. J. J. McCarty.

St. Joseph's—Mrs. P. A. Leclaire.

A rising vote of thanks was extended to the retiring president, vice president and secretary, also to the retiring members of the board of directors, for their services.

POLICE COURT.

Six drunks.

Michael O'Neil received three months in jail.

Thomas N. Dolan and Fred Williams charged with larceny of meat, were fined $15 each, to be paid in three days or two months in jail.

FIRST FRIDAY SERVICES.

An Augustinian misisonary father will deliver the sermon at St. Patrick's church for the first Friday evening services. Mr. Thomas Sullivan will play on the violin a selection from the "Messiah," Misses Murray and O'Hearn will sing Campona's "Ave Maria," and Miss Cronin, C. Von Webber's "O Salutaris."

THE CUT IN PRICE OF FULL DRESS PATENT CALF CONGRESS IS CATCHING THE BOYS AT O'SULLIVAN BROS.

CYCLISTS USE CUE.

The S.C.W. held a pool tournament to select players for the Nashua tournament and the following played:

Grady, 25; Maker, 8; Smith, 25; Dennett, 7; Puffer, 25; Walley, 11; Gomand, 25; Gale, 15; McIntosh, 26; Patnaud, 15; Soule, 25; Peabody, 5; Dunham, 25; Mitchell, 21.

The winners will play next week to decide for the team of three.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

CITY COMMITTEE.

Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1898.

Members of the Democratic City Committee are requested to meet Friday, January 7, at 7:30 p. m., in A.O.H. hall, Howe building, corner East Merrimack and Prescott streets. Every member should strive to be present. Per order of Executive Committee.

T. H. MULDOON, Sec'y.

WE HAVE HEARD OF THE

Cut Down

in the mills and we have decided to go the mill agents five per cent. better by reducing the prices on every article in our Market fifteen per cent. lower than any market in this city, so that if the working people wish to have their pay go as far as before the cut down, they will trade at the

CENTRAL

Cash Market

Cor. Central and Charles Sts.

J. F. McGOVERN, Mgr.

Bon Ami

Cleans and polishes by dissolving the dirt or tarnish. It does not scour or wear off the surface.

All Grocers.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10c 25c 50c

ALL DRUGGISTS

B-A-R-G-A-I-N-S

CLOSING OUT ODDS AND ENDS IN

WINTER UNDERWEAR FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Men's Medicated Scarlet Drawers worth $1 a pair, now **50c.**

Misses' Medicated Scarlet Pants and Vests, worth 50c. to 75c., now **25c.**

Ladies' Best Medicated All Wool Vests and Pants, worth $1.25 and $1.50, now **99c. each.**

Ladies' Grey Heavy Weight Pants, worth 75c., now **37c. pair.**

Children's Regular 15c. Black Wool Hose, assorted sizes, now **10c. or 3 pairs for 25c.**

Ladies' Seamless Fleeced Hose, heavy and extra long, worth 15c., now **10c. or 3 pairs for 25c.**

Men's Camel's Hair Half Hose **10c. or 3 pairs for 25c.**

500 pairs Boys' and Girls' Woolen Mittens, navy, black and brown, with long wrists, only **5c. pair.**

Job lot regular $1.50 Hand Knit Shoulder Capes **99c. each.**

Extra Heavy Hand Knit Hoods for Ladies, made to retail at $1 and $1.25. These are slightly soiled, only **50c. each.**

Boys' and Men's Heavy Woolen Gloves, only **25c. pair.**

Ladies' Double Mittens, fancy backs, only **25c. pair.**

Ladies' and Misses' Leggings, **25c. and 50c. pair.**

Lambrequins, Scarfs, Tidies, Table Covers and all Holiday Goods at half price or less if sold at once.

Regular $1.25 Large Sofa Pillows, only **71c. each or 2 for $1.25.**

Regular 50c. Head Rests **19c. each.**

150 dozen Best Lancaster Gingham Aprons, large, and have long strings. Never sold less than 25c., now **19c. or 3 for 50c.**

Cook, Taylor & Co.

CENTRAL STREET.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

MERRIMACK, PALMER AND MIDDLE STREETS.

REMNANTS

Of All Wool

Twilled Flannels

For Ladies' and Children's Skirts, Men's Shirts, Etc.

ONE LOT AT 12½c. YD.

All wool, navy blue and scarlet twilled Flannel, also some Gray Cotton and Wool, heavy and warm, qualities worth 17 to 20c.,

12½c. Yd.

ANOTHER LOT AT 19c. YD.

All wool, navy blue and scarlet Twilled, 3-4 wide, very nice, soft and fine quality, also some navy blue and brown mixed, both yard wide, all wool and worth from 25 to 35c. yard.

19c. Yd.

A SMALL LOT AT 33c.

Extra nice and heavy, unshrinkable, genuine Shaker Flannel, in both red and brown mixed qualities, worth 50c.,

33c. Yd.

BASEMENT.

A. G. Pollard & Co.